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CLOSER RELATIONS BETWEEN QUIRINAL AND THE VATICAN

Government and the Papacy Are
Shown to Have Found a
Common Interest More Than
Once Before and During War

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—There is no feature of Italian public life, about which such erroneous opinions are current abroad as the present relations between the Italian Government and the Papacy. Foreign visitors arriving in Rome usually show by their questions that they have been told that the Quirinal and the Vatican are as far asunder as the poles, and that there is no communication whatever between the Italian Cabinet and the Papal Chancery. The King and the Pope are commonly represented as two bitter enemies, who spend their time in thwarting one another, and the former is even at times depicted as a jailer who holds the latter as a prisoner on a pallet of straw. As a matter of fact, the real state of things is very different.

The Vatican, it should never be forgotten, is, on its political side, an Italian institution, run by Italians on Italian lines and by Italian methods. The Pope has been an Italian since the passing of the Dutchman, Hadrian VI. In 1523, nor is there any immediate probability of a non-Italian being elected to the chair of St. Peter, for one-half of the cardinals are Italians also. Besides, when once a Pope has been elected and the foreign cardinals, after participating in the conclave, have returned to their respective countries, the so-called Curia, or Papal Cabinet, which is composed of the cardinals resident in Rome, and which conducts the work of daily administration, is mainly Italian; Italian, too, is the vast majority of the permanent officials, with a sprinkling of foreigners.

Vatican and Quirinal

Now, for the perfectly harmonious collaboration of Vatican and Quirinal it is essential that the Pope should be an Italian, because no foreigner ever succeeds, however long he resides in Italy, with very rare exceptions, in understanding thoroughly the complicated Italian mentality. Moreover, foreign Roman Catholics are usually more intransigent than their Italian coreligionists, and less capable of entering into those subtle "combinations," of which the Italians, born diplomats, are past masters. In the circumstances, then, it is obvious that racially the directors of Italian and Papal policy are born to understand their respective points of view. Both parties have the same mentality, the same traditional outlook on affairs.

In 1904, the second year of Pius X's pontificate, the political interest of both Quirinal and Vatican, for the first time since 1870, became identical in internal affairs. At the elections of that autumn, Pius X, for the first time since the Italian occupation of Rome, allowed good Roman Catholics, under certain conditions, to vote in parliamentary contests. Up to that time, the so-called "non expedit" of Pius IX had prevailed—the rule which ordered the faithful to be "nè eletti nè elettori," neither elected nor electors; neither deputies nor voters. Pius X, who, as Patriarch of Venice, had had considerable experience of politics in that clerical city, did not in so many words repeal the non expedit, but placed in the hands of the bishops the duty of deciding whether their flocks should vote or not. The bishops not only allowed, but enjoined upon the Roman Catholics to vote in all cases where, but for their votes, an anti-clerical would probably be elected.

Some Astute Electioneering

Mr. Giolitti was at that time in power, and in his anxiety to defeat the Socialists, that astute electioneering chief at once saw the value of the Roman Catholic vote. Accordingly, the 69 prefects, who were his agents, entered into negotiations with the bishops in their respective provinces, a bargain was struck, and many government candidates, labeled as "Liberals," received the Roman Catholic vote on condition of pledging themselves not to support anti-clerical legislation in the next Parliament.

So successful was this system, and so satisfactory to both parties, that it was continued, and developed at the two following general elections of 1909 and 1913, the latter of which gave rise to the present moribund Chamber. Indeed, in 1913, Count Gentiloni publicly stumped the country as chief Roman Catholic organizer with such results that he boasted after the elections that, besides the little group of 24 avowedly "Catholic" deputies, no less than 218 "Liberals" out of a chamber of 568 members, owed their election to the Roman Catholic vote. This explains why there has been no anti-clerical legislation since 1904 throughout the long reign of Mr. Giolitti and his various lieutenants and successors.

A Political Go-Between

The Italian Foreign Office had meanwhile found the Vatican of considerable assistance in its policy of expansion. Mr. Tittoni, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, during his two previous tenures of that office between 1903-5, and 1906-9, was, despite his Liberal antecedents—his father was exiled under Pius IX—a frequent go-between in delicate negotiations between the Italian Cabinet

and the Vatican. The Libyan War of 1911 was warmly supported as a crusade by the Vatican, and for other reasons by a certain Roman bank, in which the Vatican was interested and which, in its turn, had considerable interests in Tripolitania and the Cyrenaica. The Nationalists, who arose as a new party in that year, found allies in the Clericals for their external and internal program of expansion abroad and opposition to the Freemasons at home.

Both the Vatican and the Consulta have more than once found a common interest in their opposition to French claims in the East, for the Vatican objects to the traditional French protectorate over the Roman Catholics in the Orient. Besides, Italian Roman Catholic missionaries do not forget their national origin, and are sometimes useful as pioneers, even sometimes unconscious pioneers, of Italian governmental penetration.

Of recent foreign ministers, Baron Sonnino, alone, perhaps owing partly to his Jewish origin, on his father's side, was hostile to the Vatican, which has not forgiven his speech against the present Pope in the Chamber, or the famous Article 15 of the Secret Treaty of London of 1915, by which, at his suggestion, the signatories pledged themselves to exclude the Pope from the peace negotiations. This secret clause, known, however, at the Vatican a month after the signature of the treaty, was the cause of much of the feeling against the Allies, shown at that period in the Italian Clerical press.

A Queen as Mediator

Baron Sonnino's views were not, however, shared by his nominal chief, the former Prime Minister, Mr. Orlando. Under the latter there was, and still is, at the Ministry of the Interior, over which Italian premiers usually preside, a certain official, whose name is well-known, and whose special business it is to be in daily contact with the Vatican, which, in its turn, has instituted a special size and shape of note paper, for its communications with the Italian Government. Thus things have moved on considerably from the early days, when Queen Margherita's services were occasionally employed to mediate between her late husband's ministers and the Papal See. Now there is a recognized official channel for such communications, a channel not, indeed, mentioned in the newspapers, but well-known to all those interested in such matters.

During the war these communications have necessarily increased, because of the Pope's work on behalf of the prisoners, and for other similar reasons. Thus, it may be asserted that the Italian Government and the Vatican understand one another exceedingly well. Indeed, such is the regard of the former for the feelings of the latter, that the late Premier, on one occasion, not only informed the Vatican of a strong newspaper attack upon it which had appeared that morning in London, but voluntarily ordered the censorship to prevent the reproduction of the article in Italy. Nor is the new Premier, Mr. Nitti, likely to be less careful of the Pope's amour propre than was his Sicilian predecessor. It may suit the Vatican at times to assert its lack of independence owing to the loss of its territory, but that argument is mainly for the benefit of certain intransigent foreign Roman Catholics. Practically no one in Italy wants to put back the clock of history to 1870, but neither party has much to gain, and certainly not the Italian Government, from a complete public and formal reconciliation. Rome is scarcely a large enough theater for King and Pope to hold daily public intercourse upon its stage. Besides, if Benedict XV objects to being the protégé of the French in the East, he also would reject the idea of becoming the court chaplain of the House of Savoy.

A Workable Anomaly

Thus, the present theoretically anomalous position, like much that is anomalous and illogical in theory, works well in practice. The late war thoroughly tried the Law of Guarantees of 1871, and has found it not wanting, even in this fiery ordeal. Even in the case of Monsignor Gerlach, the German official of the Vatican, who was accused of high treason before the Italian courts, the difficulty was obviated by the flight of that personage from the country, before the issue of the warrant for his arrest; and, although the court found him guilty, a rider was added to the judgment exonerating the Vatican from all previous knowledge of his proceedings. Thus, no ill feeling was created on either side.

Of course, now that the war is over, and party feeling has naturally begun to revive, it must be expected that anti-clericalism will become once more active, especially in Rome, where it used, before the war, to enter largely into the municipal elections. But it is a considerable step from an anti-clerical agitation to an anti-clerical government. In the present Cabinet, Mr. Tittoni is in himself a strong guarantee against that, just as, under Mr. Orlando, the presence for the first time since 1870 of a Clerical deputy, Mr. Meda, in the government, when he held the portfolio of Finance, was a proof that the Roman Catholics had nothing to fear from the Liberals, and had even collaborated with advanced men in the cause of their common country. The forthcoming general election will probably witness the renewal, and continuation, of the phenomena of 1904, and 1913, especially as a new Roman Catholic Democratic Party with a social program has entered the field against the Socialists.

NATION EXTENDS WELCOME TO KING

Members of Belgian Royal Family
Are Guests of Both Houses
of United States Congress—
Albert Is Awarded a Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As the guest of the United States Government in the capital of the Nation, Albert, King of the Belgians, received what is described as one of the most enthusiastic welcomes ever accorded a visitor to Congress. Queen Elizabeth, in the galleries of the Senate and the House, was given an ovation scarcely less cordial. Their son, the Duke of Brabant, accompanied King Albert on the floor of the two houses.

The introductions by Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, and president pro tempore of the Senate, and by Frederick H. Gillett (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, were in the most felicitous language, uttered, according to both, with unbounded admiration for a sovereign, the first ruling monarch to visit Congress, who dared to defy Germany at the height of her power, when resistance seemed futile.

King Albert's replies made highly favorable impressions upon members of Congress and auditors in the galleries alike. He was escorted into the Senate by Henry Cabot Lodge (R), Senator from Massachusetts, while the Duke of Brabant was escorted by Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D), Senator from Nebraska. Champ Clark (D), Representative from Missouri, escorted the King into the House, and Frank Mondell (R), Representative from Montana, escorted the Duke.

Queen Elizabeth, in the House, was accompanied by Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the Vice-President, and Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President.

Following the reception by Congress, Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, accompanied by Gen. John J. Pershing and Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States Army, called at the King's residence and presented the Distinguished Service Medal to King Albert, with this citation:

"For exceptional meritorious and conspicuous service rendered the United States. To this distinguished soldier, commander-in-chief of the Belgian Army, this medal is presented as an expression of the high regard of the people of the United States and of their army, for the distinguished and patriotic service which he has rendered to the common cause on the battlefields of Europe."

Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, and Mrs. Marshall, were the hosts last evening at the first formal dinner in honor of Their Majesties and the Duke of Brabant, the culminating event of their first day in Washington. Almost the first thing Their Majesties did yesterday was to call at the White House, where they were received by Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson. They did not see President Wilson, but tomorrow afternoon they will be guests at the White House at tea, when it is understood the President will greet them. Immediately after Their Majesties returned to their residence, Miss Wilson returned their call, and the remainder of the morning was devoted by the King and Queen to receiving official calls.

King Albert in his address to the Senate said:

"Nothing could better characterize the reign of universal democracy than that friendship which unites the great republic, with its 100,000,000 citizens, and the realm of which I am the constitutional head, with its 7,500,000 inhabitants. If there is no equality of power and riches between them, there is equality in the love of liberty and in aspirations toward social progress. On both sides of the Atlantic the same ideal inspires us. The exchange of ideas, the commercial relations, the visits to Belgium of eminent American citizens, of whom many sit in this assembly, are means of tightening the bonds between the two nations."

Address to House

"I hope with all my heart that these relations, which go back as far as memory, which have been fortified during the war as well by the admirable assistance which you rendered Belgium by feeding her people as by the fraternity in arms, will never cease to develop for the great good of our two peoples."

In his address to the House the King said:

"Our two peoples have fought and triumphed together. The intervention of the American Army was the decisive factor in determining the victory. I pay my respectful and sincere homage to the officers, the soldiers and sailors who fell for a great cause on the battlefields of Europe and in defense of the seas."

"The hearts of Belgians, whom these heroes helped to liberate from the domination of the enemy, go out in profound gratitude to the wounded. In their name, I address to the wounded of the great war the assurance of our affection and sympathy. I express the gratitude of Belgium to those distinguished American citizens who gave themselves with such rare spirit of sacrifice to the task of lightening the sufferings of the Belgian people."

In this noble assembly, I solemnly thank the members of the commission for relief and the innumerable committees that helped it in its admirable efforts. I salute in particular the names graven forever in our memories of Mr. Herbert Hoover and Mr. Brand Whitlock.

"May this splendid American Nation, so richly endowed by nature, so magnificently served by its people, pursue in the serenity of its power its work of achievement, of culture, and of progress."

GOVERNMENT SEEKS CONFIDENCE VOTE

British Ministry Proposes Motion
That House of Commons
Pledges Hearty Support in
All Reasonable Proposals

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—The Chancellor of the Exchequer's revised financial statements will certainly be drawn upon heavily by critics of the government tomorrow. The government has taken the step of tabling a vote of confidence in itself, the Independent Liberals having tabled the motion which the government regarded as a vote of censure and which will now be moved as an amendment to the government motion.

A debate will arise on the government's motion which says that the House of Commons, realizing the serious effect of the enormous financial burden resulting from the war, promises its hearty support to the government in all reasonable proposals, however drastic, for the reduction of expenditure and the diminution of debt.

The Liberals' motion states that the House in the exercise of its ancient rights and privileges summons the government to submit for its consideration its financial proposals for drastic economy. A Labor motion to the same effect demands that measures shall be adopted for the imposition of a levy on Capital and for the reversion to the state of all fortunes made as a result of the national emergency.

As indicated in yesterday's cables, the government safely negotiated the problem presented by Thursday's defeat. But for that incident, however, it seems quite possible that the government might have had a similar experience during some of the present week's business.

On the Sex Disqualifications Removal Bill, for example, the government was opposed to the amendment moved by Maj. Lloyd Graeme on behalf of Lord Robert Cecil, the amendment to remove disqualification for sitting and voting in the House of Lords.

The government based its opposition on the grounds of etiquette as being a matter for the Lords to take the initiative in, but did not put on their whips, the amendment being carried by 171 votes to 84. The amendment was also adopted with the government's consent making it clear that no legal disqualifications were imposed on women by marriage.

FIGHTING REPORTED IN TRANSBAIKALIA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Moscow wireless message reports fighting between the Siberian peasants and the Japanese troops in Transbaikalia and the Amur region. In the Sutchansk district, the wireless message adds, the third Japanese division, which had suffered from severe losses has been replaced by the fifth division.

Among other statements in the Moscow wireless message is the report that a secret treaty has been concluded between Azerbaijan and Georgia against General Denikin and that a group of international bankers has advanced to Admiral Koltchak a credit of \$50,000,000.

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COMMERCIAL LOANS TO CHINA FAVORED

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch Hopes the
United States Will Take Lead
in Assisting Nation Financially—Conditions Described

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Discussing the Chinese financial situation yesterday, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, who for six years served as United States Minister to China, expressed the hope that the United States would take the lead in assisting China financially, promoting the movement to commercialize loans to China and to divorce them from political considerations, such as spheres of interest and economic concessions.

Dr. Reinsch, who recently has come to Washington to practice law, is acting as attorney for the Chinese Government.

The increase of the value of silver, Dr. Reinsch declared, had cut China's foreign debt in half, it being now the smallest in the world per capita and one of the smallest actually. Including railway loans, it is, he said, not more than \$2,000,000,000 gold, the public debt proper, dissociated from transportation loans, etc., being less than \$1,000,000,000.

Only a small amount of taxes, he stated, is required to meet the foreign trust and sinking fund charges. The rate of taxation in China is lower than in any other country. The Nation is just beginning to develop a taxation system.

Loan Would Be Apportioned

Those, he said, were the favorable considerations, the unfavorable factor being the financial disorganization in China, due to the internal troubles of the last year, especially to the differences between the north and the south, which, however, are moving toward adjustment and accommodation. Any loan to China, he stated, would be apportioned, in part, to the south.

On account of these troubles, the taxes which ought to have gone to the central government, those of the south particularly, have remained in possession of the provincial authorities, although by special arrangement with the provincial authorities the central government obtains some of them. At present, and in accordance with Chinese traditions, the collection of taxes is arranged by bargain and sale; the government obtains only a part of the taxes, agreements being made between the officials governing the amounts they keep for themselves, this arrangement being due to the small salaries paid the collectors.

The central government, Dr. Reinsch asserted, lives on customs, the salt revenue, and the stamp tax; and, on account of the foreign debt charges, at this time very little is left for the government.

People Are Conservative

Dr. Reinsch explained that the central government permitted the provinces to do most of the governing and declared the people of the provinces were extremely conservative; but the government was obliged to take care of the troops, the foreign service, and such public services as education, etc., which are not now adequately provided for on account of lack of funds.

The chief difficulty seems to be, he said, that there are, in the north and south, together, some 800,000 troops, who have not been paid for some time, and who cannot be discharged, owing to Chinese custom, until all arrears are paid and they are given two months' extra pay, with transportation to their homes. The soldiers are paid from \$8 to \$12 silver monthly.

If the government could obtain financial support to reduce the army to 200,000 or 250,000 men, Dr. Reinsch asserted China would be restored thereby to an easy situation. Loans following that, he said, would be devoted to loans for drainage, railways, and other public improvements.

The present plan, he stated, is to get rid of the troops, and then to obtain developmental loans for China, the present total amount contemplated being \$200,000,000 gold.

Dr. Reinsch alluded to the unusual money situation in China, where money is in the greatest demand, so much so, he said, that for commercial loans the best rates obtainable are 2 and 2½ per cent a month. The Chinese Government has been obliged to pay for short-time loans to Chinese banks at the rate of 18 to 20 per cent a year. The Hong Kong-Shanghai Banking Corporation itself has had to pay 15 per cent interest on money it borrowed for the purpose of relending.

He voiced the belief that the Chinese people are opposed to a restoration of the monarchy, desiring the maintenance of a representative form of government. He also expressed the opinion that in Russia there are two forces at play, reaction and Bolshevism. Dr. Reinsch, while in China, had an opportunity of making an intimate study of the Russian, especially the Siberian, situation, concerning which he reported to this government. He declared that Admiral Koltchak was surrounded by reactionaries.

GOVERNMENT FOOD CONTROL FORECAST

Former California Administrator
Says United States Has Surplus
of Foodstuffs Even Beyond
Necessities of Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—"I should not be surprised to see some form of governmental food control instituted within the next three or four months," said Ralph P. Merritt, former United States Food Administrator for California, in a recent address before the Commonwealth Club of California.

The announced intention of the United States Attorney-General to prosecute all cases of hoarding and profiteering has been without visible results, he said, "in spite of the fact that there is a greater volume of foodstuffs stored in this country today than there ever has been at this period of the year." The speaker also asserted that "we have today a surplus of foodstuffs even beyond the necessities of this country."

In calling attention to other important phases of the food situation in the United States Mr. Merritt said that it is estimated that 20 per cent of the school children of San Francisco are unable to obtain fresh milk, which is now selling for 15 cents a quart. Four years ago butter substitutes were almost unknown in California, the maximum sale never exceeding 250,000 pounds a year, he said, while during the present year the sale of these products will exceed 15,000,000 pounds and may reach 20,000,000 pounds.

The speaker's reasons for believing that government food regulation may be necessary were stated in part as follows: "It is idle to talk of municipal or state control of food prices. Prices have no regard for geography. That there is something wrong with our system of distribution of food products is amply proven by the fact that the cost of the distributing system now in vogue in this country is greater than that of any other country in the world and this remains true even though we may exclude speculative profits."

"We have today a surplus of foodstuffs even beyond the necessities of this country. Europe needs food in exchange for its manufactured products. If we do not sell our surplus, prices of food will temporarily crash and the producer will be the most severely hurt, with the consequent reduction in production which will mean in turn another wave of rising prices."

"If Europe purchases through syndicate buying power or governmental agencies in our markets it will tend to sustain or even increase our present food levels. These are the two possibilities: either a stagnation of the market and a crash in prices temporarily benefiting the consumer and permanently injuring the producer, or else the sustaining of the present market or even an increase in present prices if Europe becomes an active purchaser. Both of these courses should be avoided and the only conclusion is that there must be a temporary control on the part of the government of the prices and exports of foodstuffs."

"That control will have for its purpose either the sustaining of a reasonable price to the producer in the event that there is no world buyer for the American farmers' product or else the control of exports for the protection of the American consumer. I do not know which form the control will take but present indications point to some form of control until Europe shall have harvested another crop and shall have stabilized her own internal affairs."

PRINCE OF WALES IN MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Prince of Wales was given a stirring welcome on arriving in Montreal on Monday for a week's stay. Civic and military dignitaries met him at the station and a royal salute was fired from Mount Royal. The Prince was escorted through the crowded streets to the City Hall where civic and other addresses were presented. A great public reception followed at the City Hall.

RECOGNITION OF NEW ARMENIAN REPUBLIC URGED

James W. Gerard Also Wants
United States to Supply Food
and Munitions—British and
French Are Severely Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The views of James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany and now chairman of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, on the Armenian question, have been submitted to Warren G. Harding, Senator from Ohio, and chairman of the sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and a summary of them has been made available to this news office. Mr. Gerard asks the sub-committee to recommend that the United States Senate take these steps:

Adopt a resolution calling on the President to recognize the Armenian Republic as the de facto Government of Armenia. Favor the sending of food for the civil population of Armenia and food, munitions, and supplies for an army of 30,000 Armenians in Armenia.

Vote that the Armenians in this country be authorized to call out volunteers (of whom there may be 10,000) and also that the Armenian Government be enabled to obtain volunteers in the regions of Constantinople and in Bulgaria (where there are said to be 10,000 available men) and that the United States equip these volunteer forces and transport them to Armenia.

Adopt a resolution in favor of the independence of Armenia, including Russian Armenia, the Seven Provinces and Cilicia in Turkish Armenia, and in favor of the exaction of adequate indemnity from Turkey for Armenia. Fidelity to Allies Made Costly

In support of his judgment that the solemn duty to help Armenia at this juncture is imposed upon the United States, Mr. Gerard says:

"During my ambassadorship at Berlin, I knew that imperial Germany felt as bitterly as the Turks did against the Armenians, because the Armenians of Russia and of Turkey turned down the Turco-German offer of autonomy, made to them conditioned upon their lending united support to Germany and Turkey as against the Allies, and also because without the Armenian support to Russia, the Turks would have conquered the Russian Caucasus and joined hands with 24,000,000 or more Turanians of the Caucasus and the Trans-Caspian, which success on the part of the Turks would have forced Russia to bring divisions from the Caucasus, thus offering Germany an opportunity to concentrate against France. The fidelity to the allied cause cost them 1,000,000 lives."

How Armenians Delayed Germans

"Von Ludendorff, in his book, states that the principal factor that forced the breakdown of the German army in the west was the lack of fuel supply because the Turks did not get to Baku in time. It should be recalled that the Russian Caucasus army went home in December, 1917, that the Turks and Tartars fought the Armenians, who remained faithful allies of the allied and associated powers, and that the Turks did not reach Baku until September, 1918, that is, eight months after the defection of Russia. It is well for Americans to pause and think as to what would have been the outcome or the duration of the war in the west, had the Turk reached Baku eight months earlier than they did, which they would have done had the Armenians not resisted them."

"General Allenby has said that the Armenian volunteer battalions on the Palestine front took a leading part in the victory he carried over the Turks in September, 1918. And General von Sanders, the German commander of the Turkish army in Syria, has said that the breakdown of the Turkish front in Palestine was due to the fact that the Turks, against his orders and advice, had sent two divisions to the Caucasus, where they fought the Armenians."

Plain Duty to Aid Armenia

"It is the plain duty of America, as it is the plain duty of Great Britain and of France, to aid the exhausted Armenian people to protect itself, because the Armenians helped us win the war."

"America, as a member of a special co-partnership, as represented by the allied and associated powers, has the bounden duty to contribute toward the fulfillment of the purpose for which said co-partnership has been formed. The liberation of Armenia is one of the principal purposes of that co-partnership."

Mr. Gerard then hints at what may have been going on in Paris with reference to Armenia:

"It is a source of keen disappointment to the friends of Great Britain and France that they, who were attacked by a militarist Germany, have failed to make good their plain and repeated professions and pledges that the liberation of Armenia would be one of their first concerns, and that efforts are now being made to divide up Armenia as the spoils of war."

Entente Criticized

"We did not enter this war to enable any one of our allies or associated powers to aggrandize itself at

the expense of a subject nationality, which, to the last, remained true and faithful to our cause. It is the plain duty of America to tell Great Britain and France in the interest of our friendly relations with them in the future, that America shall not and will not make itself a party to any act of spoliation by them of Armenian territories.

"I feel that the duty of America toward Armenia is not to shift or shirk her share of responsibility toward Armenia, but it is to see to it that Armenia is given her legitimate rights and is insured in those rights. We cannot consider the alleged rights of the powers of the entente in Armenia, rights or claims which have been acquired under the old system of things, because with our entry into the war a new international relationship has come into being; and if we are to guarantee, to any extent or under any form, the peace of the world, then we must insist that the rights of Armenia must be given preference over the provisions of the secret treaties under which some of the great powers seek to despoil Armenia. It would be inconsistent on the part of the victorious powers to do that which they condemned Germany for having attempted to do.

Turks Need a Curb

"The life of Armenia cannot be made safe and secure unless we see to it that the Turks to the west of Armenia have been rendered impotent and harmless. About 3,000,000 Turks who may be in Turkish Anatolia must, no doubt, enjoy the opportunity for development under enlightened Christian rule, but under no circumstances should they be left free to engage in their old game of intriguing, by exciting the rivalries of European powers on one side, and by pursuing their Pan-Islamist or Pan-Turanian adventures on the other.

"It is well for Americans to know that there can be no peace in the world unless the Turks have been separated from the Turanians of the Caucasus and the Trans-Caspian and confined within the boundaries of northwestern Anatolia. The Armenians shall constitute a block from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and thus cut off the Turks of western Anatolia from the Turanians of the Caucasus and the Trans-Caspian. That done, and with the presence of the British in Persia and in Mesopotamia, and with the provisional occupation of the Baku region by one of the powers of the entente, until the reorganization of Russia, Armenia will have no neighbors to disturb her peace, and it will be comparatively easy for her to work out her internal reorganization.

Makeup of Proposed State

"The proposed Armenian state shall consist of Russian-Armenia and Cilicia in Turkish-Armenia. The normal population of Armenia in 1914 was estimated at 5,800,000, of which 3,000,000 were Armenians and the rest Turks, Kurds and other Moslems and non-Armenian Christians. About 1,000,000 Armenians have perished during the war, according to Turkish and German reports, an equal number of Moslems have either perished or moved elsewhere. While in Turkish-Armenia the Armenians now number hardly a quarter of a million, there are about 2,000,000 Armenians in Russian-Armenia, which is now known as the Armenian Republic, and more than 1,000,000 other Armenians in the contiguous regions of Armenia and elsewhere, the great majority of whom are expected to return to Armenia. It is to be noted that the 1,000,000 Armenians who have perished during the war did not all live in Armenia proper. A considerable number of them lived in other parts of the former Turkish Empire. From the foregoing it is to be inferred that in point of population, the Armenian element will constitute a majority in the future Armenian state.

Help Needed for Years

"The Armenians have been terribly shaken throughout the war, and will need the helping hand of a great power for a number of years. A million or more Armenians are to be repatriated; orphanages are to be founded; a modern governmental system is to be organized for the entire country; an Armenian army is to be created, for which there exists ample human material; means of transportation is to be constructed, etc. These in brief, shall be the functions of the aiding power of Armenia.

"Armenia is said to be rich in natural resources and is capable of paying back all monies that she must borrow for her reconstruction. I am, of course not forgetting the essential fact that Armenia must be indemnified for her losses, and I have no doubt the Peace Conference will devise necessary means to exact adequate indemnity from the Turks for Armenia, in which event the loans that Armenia must immediately contract may be paid back in a short time."

CAMPAIGN OPENED FOR NATIONALIZATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MANCHESTER, England (Monday)—At a large gathering in Free Trade Hall in Manchester yesterday the Miners Federation of Great Britain opened its campaign to win popular support for nationalization. In the unavoidable absence of Robert Smillie, the president of the federation, Frank Hodges, the secretary, was the principal speaker.

The resolution in favor of supporting the miners' demand for nationalization was unanimously passed by an audience which completely filled the hall, and many people were unable to gain admittance. In the course of his speech, Mr. Hodges stated that the community had more to gain from nationalization than the miners. He declared that no movement had ever resulted from greater moral aspiration than had the nationalization movement.

ENFORCEMENT BILL ENACTED OVER VETO

Senate Passes It by Vote of 65 to 20 and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Acts to Make Prohibition Effective

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Congress has overwhelmingly declared for the enforcement of national prohibition. The Senate yesterday overrode the President's veto of the enforcement code by a vote of 65 to 20, following closely upon similar action by the House of Representatives. Members who had been opposed to legislation in favor of prohibition joined with those who had supported it in upholding the enforcement of the law. Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, was one of these.

"I always opposed constitutional prohibition," he said. "I voted against it. I believe it should not be in the Constitution. The people decided differently. There is no greater evil than a Constitutional Amendment that can be enforced. For that reason I voted for the bill which has just been vetoed. In view of disturbed conditions in the country, the failure of this legislation would be a calamity."

That expressed the way many who voted in favor of enforcement felt. That is why they refused to accept the plea of Democratic leaders to postpone the vote and proceed with consideration of the Peace Treaty. The times are felt peculiarly to demand regard for the laws of the land and their enforcement.

Rebuff to President Seen

It was reported yesterday afternoon in the Senate that a statement had been given out at the White House to the effect that the President was going to lift the war-time ban on liquor as soon as the Peace Treaty was ratified by the Senate.

This aroused the ire of certain senators, among them Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, who called it a "superfluous assurance, an attempt at coercion so far-fetched and feeble that it is ridiculous. The action of Congress in passing the prohibition bill over his veto within 24 hours constituted a humiliating rebuff to the President."

The information obtained at the White House, which was not in the form of a statement, was that the President would proclaim peace when the German Treaty was ratified, and that then war-time prohibition would automatically expire. If the President "ignores technicalities" in proclaiming peace, it is meant that he will not wait for the Austrian Treaty to be ratified and possibly may not wait for the ratified treaty with Germany to be deposited in Paris.

Instructions for Enforcement

Meanwhile Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, announced plans for the enforcement of prohibition, and issued directions to officials and commissioners to uphold the law.

In the Senate objection was made by J. T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, yesterday afternoon when Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, asked that the Senate go into legislative session and take up the prohibition vote.

"We are in recess for the purpose of discussing the Treaty," said Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, "and, if possible, reaching a vote. We have been subjected to aggravated delay, and the country is beginning to suspect a purpose to prevent action."

"I voted against the Constitutional Prohibition Amendment," said Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, "because I believed it was a question for the states to determine and not the national government. I thought it better that the people of each state should determine the matter for themselves."

Law Should Be Enforced

"Now it is law of the land. Although I did not believe it wise to have national prohibition, the people agreed to it, and I am in favor of enforcement of it. I am in favor of now, and hereafter, passing laws to enforce this amendment. I think it is going to cost a vast deal more than is expected, but it should have a try-out."

"I am in favor of enforcing the law. The reason the President vetoed this bill was because those who favored national-wide prohibition broke faith. They proclaimed to the country that they were not in favor of the drastic destruction of private property. Later it was proposed to write national-wide prohibition on the statute books without waiting for the constitutional amendment to take effect. The cry was raised that the safety of young men in the army was menaced. The country sustained the contention. Congress yielded and enacted the desired legislation."

Charge of Broken Faith Resented

"I resent the charge that anybody has broken faith in connection with the constitutional amendment," said Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas. "It is a matter of grace and not of right. When have the liquor interests ever kept faith with anybody? The courts repeatedly have held that there are no property rights in liquor. The President's veto cannot repeat war-time prohibition."

"I am satisfied," said Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, "that many senators and the people generally understood by implication, at least, that the owners of liquor should have an opportunity to dispose of their property. It is the plainest principle of abstract justice to protect them against the confiscation of their property. The inherent sense of justice insists there should be a

chance to dispose of their goods and save something from the wreckage.

"The clause permitting the exportation of liquor is the worst feature of the bill. We must not use it ourselves but we may get the whole world drunk and keep it drunk. There is no evidence of relaxation in enforcing war-time prohibition. No detriment would follow if action on this matter should be delayed for a couple of weeks."

Prompt Vote Urged

Senator Lodge urged a prompt vote to take up prohibition. He said no progress could be made on the Treaty until the veto message was out of the way. "The sooner it is disposed of the better," said Mr. Lodge.

"The necessity for war-time prohibition has ended," said Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri, "and the President could now proclaim the army demobilized. It is not necessary the last soldier should be mustered out. The war ended long ago, to all intents and purposes and within the meaning of the law."

"The President might issue a proclamation now," said Senator Sterling, "and declare the demobilization of the army concluded. He has full authority under the law to do so."

"I desire to protest against the construction that has been put upon the law," said George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska. "The theory of Congress was that war would be terminated before demobilization took place. The President cannot terminate the prohibition law at any time. He has no power to declare the war ended and demobilization completed. In a legal sense, we are at war with Germany just the same as at any other time. Under the law the President has no authority to issue a proclamation until the war is finally terminated. The President's legal advisers are right in telling him he should not issue a proclamation now."

James D. Phelan (D.), Senator from California, offered a resolution, reciting the declaration of the President in a speech, that the war was ended, and expressing the sense of the Senate that for purposes of war-time prohibition the war was ended. It was declared out of order and the motion to go into legislative session was adopted, 43 to 38.

Appeal to Citizens

The veto message was then read and the vote was taken resulting in 65 votes being cast in favor of the enforcement bill and only 20 against.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue last evening appealed to "every law-abiding citizen" for support in the administration of the prohibition laws.

"The National Prohibition Act is now the law of the land," said Commissioner Roper. "It makes the Bureau of Internal Revenue the directing agency in the enforcement of both war-time prohibition and prohibition under the Constitutional Amendment. The Secretary and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue urgently expressed to both committees of Congress the hope that this important responsibility would not be imposed on the Treasury Department, burdened as it is with fiscal and revenue matters. Congress decreed otherwise, and the department purposes to respond in the fullest degree to the duty placed upon it."

"Not to enforce prohibition thoroughly and effectively would reflect upon our form of government, and would bring into disrepute the reputation of the American people as law-abiding citizens. No law can be effectively enforced except with the assistance and cooperation of the law-abiding element. We have accordingly put into operation the necessary organization to cooperate with the public in the rigid enforcement of the prohibition law, and as chief enforcement officer, I appeal to every law-abiding citizen to give me his or her support."

Official Cooperation Important

"Close cooperation between federal and state, county and municipal officers is of the utmost importance. Collectors have been instructed to get in touch with governors and mayors in each state and request their cooperation in urging upon sheriffs and all other local officers the vital necessity of their immediately assuming their responsibilities under the new act."

"We expect unreserved cooperation from those moral agencies which are so vitally interested in the proper administration of this law. Such agencies include churches, civic organizations, educational societies, charitable and philanthropic societies, and other welfare bodies."

"We undertake the task entrusted to us with a sense of assurance prompted by the same abiding faith in the American people that enabled us to appeal to them successfully in the enforcement of the war revenue laws. The public has supported us so nobly in tax matters that we are confident it will not fail to respond in the enforcement of a measure, which, like the income tax, now is a part of the Constitution of the United States. I look forward to such enforcement of prohibition as will sustain the majesty of the law and the honor of American citizens and American institutions."

Summary of Law

Intoxicants Are Defined and Regulations Are Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following is a summary of the prohibition enforcement code:

Section 1. Definition. Intoxicating liquor is defined to include alcohol, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, beer, ale, porter, and wine, and in addition thereto any other spirituous, vinous, malt, or fermented liquor, liquids and compounds, whether medicated, proprietary, patented, or not, and by whatever name called, containing one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume, which are fit for use for beverage purposes, as provided,

however, that the foregoing definition shall not extend to dealcoholized wine nor to any liquor or liquid produced by the process by which beer, ale, or porter is manufactured but containing not more than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol, if such liquor or liquid shall be otherwise denominated than as beer, ale, or porter.

Section 2. Arrests, etc. Commissioner of Internal Revenue and his assistants to investigate and report violations of the bill to the local United States attorney who is directed to prosecute offenders under the Attorney-General's direction. Commissioner and his assistants authorized to swear out warrants for arrests and search and to conduct preliminary trials under control of the district attorney. Revised Statute 1014, which prescribes the procedure for arresting offenders in general, made applicable.

Rules for Permits

Section 3. Prohibition. Manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, exportation, possession, etc. of intoxicating liquors prohibited, from the date when the eighteenth Amendment takes effect, except as otherwise provided in the bill.

Purchase and sale of warehouse receipts covering distilled spirits in warehouses is permitted and no tax shall attach to such sale of receipts.

Section 6. Permits. Permits required for manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, or prescription of liquor, except for purchase of liquor prescribed by a physician. Permits for manufacture, prescription, sale, or transportation to continue one year, to expire at the close of the calendar year of issuance. Existing permits may be extended. Permits for purchase of liquor to be in force not over 90 days after issuance; such permits to specify the quantity and kind of liquor and the purpose for which it is to be used. Permits not to be issued to any person who has violated any federal or state liquor permit within one year. Retail permits to be issued only to licensed pharmacists, prescription permits only to licensed physicians in active practice. Commissioner authorized to require bond of applicants, and to prescribe form of permits, etc. Decision of commissioner may be reviewed in courts. Provision made for the manufacture and sale of wine for sacramental purposes.

Revocation of Permits

Section 9. Revocation of permits. Commissioner to summon persons holding permits to a hearing in case of complaint under oath charging violation of the bill, or of any state liquor law, or in case he has reason to believe such violation has occurred; and upon establishment of such violation willfully, to revoke the permit, no further permit to be granted to such person within one year thereafter. Action of commissioner to be subject to court review.

Section 21. Nuisances. Places where intoxicating liquor is manufactured, sold, etc. in violation of this title declared a common nuisance, with penalty on persons maintaining such nuisances; fines and costs to be alien on the premises, if the owner has knowledge or reason to believe his property is being so used.

Section 22. Abatement of nuisances. Attorney-General or district attorneys or state prosecuting attorneys or Commissioner of Internal Revenue or his subordinates authorized to prosecute suits for abatement of such nuisances, in any court of equity. Temporary injunctions may be issued by the court, or judge in vacation, restraining removal of liquors, etc., as well as continuance of the nuisance. No bond to be required in instituting the proceeding; finding of actual violation of law not necessary, if material allegations of petition are true. Court may order abandonment of the building, etc., for one year, or may permit owner, etc., to resume control upon giving bond that no liquor will thereafter be manufactured, sold, etc., on the premises.

Fee of Officers for Selling

Section 23. Fee of officers for selling. Officers entitled to same fee for removal and sale of property under the bill as sheriff of the county for selling property on execution, besides a reasonable sum for closing premises and keeping them closed. Violation of this title on leased premises to work forfeiture of lease, at option of lessor.

Section 24. Contempt proceedings. Violation of injunctions punishable by fine of not over \$1000 and imprisonment from 30 days to one year; court to have power to enforce injunctions.

Section 25. Searches and seizures. Property rights in liquor. Possession of liquor or property designed for manufacture of liquor contrary to this title prohibited, no property rights to exist in such liquor or property. Search warrants to issue as provided in Title XI of the Espionage Act. (40 Stat. 228-230), and property seized to be subject to disposition as the court may order. Liquor and property designed for unlawful manufacture of liquor to be destroyed. Private dwellings not to be searched unless used in part for business purpose; rooms used exclusively for residential purposes in hotels and boarding houses are considered private dwellings.

Seizure of Vehicles

Section 26. Seizure of vehicles. Vehicles discovered transporting liquors contrary to law to be seized by the officer discovering them, and the person in charge arrested and proceeded against. Vehicles to be returned to owner upon sufficient bond. Liquor to be destroyed on conviction, and vehicles sold and proceeds paid into the Treasury, except fee for seizure and expenses and bona fide liens, unless the owner can show ignorance of the purpose for which the vehicle was used. Unclaimed vehicles to be advertised for two weeks before sale.

Section 27. Disposition of seized liquors. Seized liquors, instead of being destroyed, may, by order of the court, be delivered to any government agency for medicinal, mechanical, or scientific uses, or may be sold to persons having a permit to purchase.

Section 28. Powers of officers. Revenue and other officers charged with enforcing criminal laws to have same power for enforcement of this bill as for enforcing any federal law concerning manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor.

Section 29. Penalties. Various penalties prescribed for different violations of this title, with distinctions between first and subsequent offenses. Penalties do not apply to persons who make non-intoxicating cider and wine for use in home.

Rules of Testimony

Section 30. No person excused from testifying. No person to be excused from testifying on the ground that his evidence would tend to incriminate himself; no natural person to be prosecuted on account of testimony given, except for perjury.

Section 31. Venue. Sale and delivery of liquor delivered by carriers to be deemed to be made in county or district where sale or delivery was made, or through which shipment was made, and prosecution may be had in any such county or district.

Section 32. Affidavits and indictments. Separate offenses may be united, separate counts and tried at one trial. Name of purchaser or negative averments not required in indictments, etc., but allegation that act was prohibited and unlawful sufficient.

Section 33. Possession of Liquor.—Possession of liquor after February 1, 1920, by persons not legally permitted, to be prima facie evidence of intent to violate this title. Persons permitted to have liquor to report within 10 days after amendment becomes operative to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the kind and amount of liquor in their possession. Possession of liquor in private dwellings not to be unlawful and not required to be reported, but such liquors must be used for personal consumption of the owner, his family, and guests; burden of proof to be on possessor to prove that it was lawfully acquired, possessed, and is non-intoxicating.

Storage of Liquor

Section 37. Storage of liquor, near beer, etc. Storage of liquor, manufactured prior to taking effect of the law, in United States bonded warehouses, and transportation after tax paid for purposes authorized, not prohibited. Manufacturers of beverages containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol may be permitted to develop liquor with a greater alcoholic content, upon giving bond to reduce the content below one-half of 1 per cent. Alcohol removed to be subject to the same law as other liquors, if saved; if evaporated and not saved, to pay no tax. Beer, etc., containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, by volume not included in intoxicating liquor, but sale for beverage purposes under such name prohibited; burden of proof on seller to show that alcoholic content is less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Anti-Saloon League Stand

War-Time Act Said to Be in Force Until Peace Is Signed With Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Anti-Saloon League, which aims to block any efforts to lift the War-Time Prohibition Act before the Constitutional Amendment becomes effective in January, maintains that even though war with Germany has not been completed by a treaty of peace and that therefore the prohibition act should remain in force.

Orville S. Poland, attorney for the league, informed The Christian Science Monitor last night that the law required observance of prohibition until the end of the war and of demobilization, the latter to be determined by presidential proclamation. At the

Hudson Seal Coats

(Seal-Dyed Muskrat)

This Week Chandler & Co. will offer for sale many beautiful Hudson Seal Coats, made from finely matched, selected skins. A number of the styles are in the short coats; others in the long, staple models. There are the wraps and effective dolmans; some are plain, others trimmed with Skunk, Beaver or Squirrel.

Consideration should be given to the prices, which will be much higher later.

\$385, \$465, \$775 to \$895

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West BOSTON

Dobbs Hats

Fifth Avenue

620 TWO SHOPS 244

near 50th St. near 28th St

NEW YORK

Smart hats for women in exclusive designs

The Studio Shop

366 Fifth Ave. at 35th St. New York ELEVENTH FLOOR

Tricotine, Serge, Satin, Etc.

\$20.00 were up to \$25.00
\$30.00 were up to \$39.50
\$40.00 were up to \$59.50
\$50.00 were up to \$100.00
Waists at from \$1.00 to \$19.95 less than elsewhere

This sale provides an opportunity to purchase reliable clothes at very low prices.

time the act was passed, he said, it was expected that in all probability the war would end before demobilization; on the contrary, demobilization will apparently be completed first. Mr. Poland said also that at the time of the passage of the act, the United States was at war both with Germany and with Austria, and that the language of the act gave no basis for considering that one war might be singled out and nothing said about the other, in connection with the war-time prohibition measure. In short, he said, so long as the United States is in a state of war with any power, the law remains in force, judging from its own language.

FARMERS' PARTY GAINS IN CANADA

In Three of Five Elections Being Held, the Farmers' Candidate Seems Certain of Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to the information which is arriving at the capital from the various constituencies in which by-elections are taking place it would appear that the farmers' party is repeating its performance of the Ontario election. There are five elections being held and in three of them the farmers' candidate is reported to be almost certain of victory. In two of the seats the farmer is opposing Unionist candidates, and in the third a Liberal. In Quebec East, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's old seat, Ernest Lapointe, who resigned his seat in Kamouraska, has been elected by a large majority.

Saskatchewan By-Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

REGINA, Saskatchewan—With 61 polls out of 109 in the Assiniboia federal by-election heard from, O. R. Gould of Manor, Saskatchewan, the candidate for the New Farmers Party in the House of Commons, is leading by a majority of 3147 over his opponent, W. R. Motherwell, Liberal. This is the first election in which the New Farmers Party has tried its strength in federal politics.

Victoria By-Election Returns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion Government, was returned at the head of the poll in the by-election held here. His majority was 2082, his opponent, T. A. Barnard, a returned soldier who ran on the ticket of the Federated Labor Party, polling 5023 votes out of a total of 12,138.

Member for Quebec East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

MONTREAL, Quebec—Ernest Lapointe, Liberal, was elected yesterday member of the House of Commons for Quebec East by a majority of upward of 40,000 over F. X. Galois, Liberal-Labor. Quebec East was represented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier for over 40 years. Mr. Lapointe has repre-

ented Kamouraska County, Quebec, in the House of Commons for many years.

By-Election in Nova Scotia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia—With two small places to hear from T. W. Caldwell of the United Farmers is practically elected by a large majority over Lieut.-Col. W. W. Melville, Union government candidate, in the by-election here. Incomplete returns give Caldwell 6176, and Melville 2550.

SPANISH LIBERAL LEADER'S STATEMENT

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—Spain needs a radical government, according to a statement by Mr. Alvarez, leader of the Liberal Party, which is published in the newspaper, The Liberal, here today. He says the present Conservative Government cannot carry out a radical program, as workmen and the rank and file of the Conservative Party would never be satisfied.

Mr. Alvarez insists Spain needs a radical budget which will increase taxes and should establish a Cabinet which would be supported by a large majority in the Cortes. He says he expects a political crisis which will be followed by a solution of Spain's abnormal social situation.

PROBABLE SWISS ELECTION RESULTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BASEL, Switzerland (Tuesday)—A majority for the combined bourgeois parties is indicated by the results so far of the Swiss elections. They have carried four out of seven seats in Basel itself, which is the most Socialistic canton.

ZONE FRONTIER UNDER GUARD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Berlin wireless message declares that an agreement has been concluded with the United States regarding the dispatch of 6,000,000 tons of coal to Europe. The wireless message also states that to prevent further shifting of cattle and corn to the plebsic zone in northern Schleswig and to Denmark, the southern frontier of the second zone is now being guarded by the military.

DATE FOR POINCARÉ VISIT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The visit of President and Mrs. Poincaré to England has now been fixed for November 11. They will be accompanied by Stephen Pichon, General Penelon, Admiral Grandclement and William Martin.

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THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

The Women of Azerbaijan

In the new little Republic of Azerbaijan, where the ancient Persians called the country "Land of Eternal Fires" because of its many oil wells, Moslem women, for the first time in history, have taken an open part in politics and have helped by their individual votes to elect the government. It is a small republic, a fragment of the former Russian Empire which had been an independent or a semi-independent people for centuries before Russia so completely hid its identity from the world that its name almost vanished. Russian terminology, in fact, classified the Azerbaijanians as "Caucasian Tartars," to which they seriously objected, clinging tenaciously to their native language, religion, and customs until the Russian revolution gave them opportunity to reassert their national existence and join with Georgia and Armenia to form the Federated Republic of the Caucasus, which has already broken up into three separate states. In the peace discussion at Paris, however, the Republic of Azerbaijan seems rather to have been overlooked except for a more or less informal assurance that the attitude of the Allies is friendly toward the new government. But the possession of petroleum is likely during the coming century to lend importance to any nation, big or little, and Azerbaijan has so much of this useful commodity that the government counts upon the taxes on its output of petroleum to pay most of its expenses.

The Beauties of Verona

Ruskin it was said of Verona, "If I were asked to lay my finger on a map of the world, on the spot of the earth's surface which contains at this moment the most singular concentration of art-treasures and art-treasures, I should lay it on the name of the town of Verona." But the globe-trotter pauses in this charming city of the Adige only long enough to drop a tear for Juliet, and to give a hasty glance at that most ornate monument of the Scaligers, and then hastens away to that Mecca of tourists, Venice. But Verona is worth much more than a passing glance. It is worthy the attention of the artist, the architect, and the lover of the beautiful. Its public buildings present some features of historic interest. Architects view with pleasure the Arena, with its originals of the "rustic" work of the Renaissance, the griffin-borne columns of the cathedral doorway and the town hall. The latter, light and graceful almost as a dream, has touched a sympathetic chord in the heart of the poet, Clinton Scollard, who sounds its praises thus: "An exquisitely beautiful specimen of early Renaissance architecture. With various slight changes it has come down through the years. . . . It is like a tender symphony in stone." On one side, the Alps in their majesty lie on the one hand and the Apennines on the other, while the lovely hills and trees may in the Giardino Giusti hold commune with the magnificent cypresses that were a century old when Christopher Columbus, native of a not distant city, set out on those voyages that were to remodel the spirit and tendencies of the world.

Australia's Pride in Its Warships

The Commonwealth is proud of its warships and particularly of its battle cruiser which saved Sydney and Melbourne from bombardment at the outbreak of war. The Australian Artillery Club has shown its pride in a practical way by presenting a selection of paintings, drawings and etchings to the ward room of H. M. A. S. Australia. All the gifts were the work of members of the club, which includes some of the leading artists of the Commonwealth. In return, Commodore Dumaresq entertained the committee of the club at luncheon on the battle cruiser, which has been stationed in Farm Cove, Sydney Harbor, since its return from the North Sea.

German Schoolroom Pictures

Back to its accustomed place on the walls of German schoolhouses comes many a temporarily banished portrait—everybody, in fact, who used to decorate those walls except the former Kaiser and the former Crown Prince. The first order of the Minister of Education expelled practically the entire framed population of the schoolhouse walls, and such was the disapproval of the students that in several cases they declared "strikes." The second order modifies the first: "The only pictures to be removed are those of the last German Emperor and of the Crown Prince, not those of personages whose worth and significance is historically established regardless of their relations to the state authority." One reads of the indignant schoolgirl who wrote to the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" a letter which may reasonably be taken to express the sentiments of other schoolgirls, and which the "Tageszeitung" printed with

evident approval. "On Saturday, August 23, the Kaiser pictures in the higher school for girls in Stettin were suddenly removed from our class rooms. A storm of indignation swept through us pupils, and the result was that our class rooms were decorated with pictures of our imperial family. What else could we do? Should we, perhaps, hang up pictures of Mr. Ebert and Mr. Bauer in their bathing costumes, as I have seen them? . . . But even if they don't give us back our pictures, they can never tear our love for the Hohenzollern house out of our hearts." However one feels about the permanent bearing of these juvenile emotions on the future of Germany, the case of the government, the school children, and the pictures on the wall gives the reader a vivid glimpse of life in Germany at the present hour.

Changing Japanese Conditions

Abe-Kobel, a rich Yokohama merchant, bequeathed 1,000,000 yen to be used for the public welfare of Kanagawa prefecture, placing the matter entirely in the hands of the Governor, Inouye. This is by no means a solitary case of its kind, as it may be remembered that an Osaka merchant, not long ago, donated 1,000,000 yen to construct a public meetinghouse, which is now complete and in use. However, it shows a change in the psychology of the people, with whom the family has been the unity of society, and family property and possessions have been kept intact from one generation to the next, even by the expedient of adopting other people's children to keep up the family lineage whenever no heir is born. This change is welcome for it indicates a contribution to the betterment of the social welfare of Nippon.

An English Hotel in Paris

As early as 1792 there existed an English hotel in Paris. It was owned by a man named White and was situated opposite the church of Notre Dame des Victoires. Its chief clientele was drawn from the English Liberals of the day, who were attracted to Paris by the British enthusiasm for the French Revolution. For, as a writer in the Anglo-French review points out, "if George III and the Tories watched with anxious eye the progress of democracy, the whole Liberal Party, imbued with the ideas of Rousseau, was amazed at the flashing developments in France." Among the noted guests there lodged was Tom Paine, author of the "Age of Reason." Lord Fitzgerald wrote home of him: "We breakfast, dine, and sup together. The more I see of his inner self, the more I love and respect him." The hotel is intimately concerned with the history of the Terror.

A Danish Pilgrimage to Italy

Among recent distinguished visitors to Italy have been a party of 60 Danes, representing the Dante Alighieri Society, founded by the "Bellingske Tidende," Denmark's first newspaper, which began its career in 1749. The object of the society has been to make Scandinavian countries more familiar with the home of Dante, and at the same time to encourage an intelligent interest in modern Italian development. The goal of the deputation has naturally been Florence, where the poet lived until he was 37 and whence he fled in 1302, never to return. Apart from the beauty of its setting, amidst the Tuscan hills, apart from its rich historic and artistic treasures, Florence can never fail to be of interest to newspaper men. At no period in the history of the world has it been proved more triumphantly than by those countless scribbles of the Risorgimento, who clustered about the Via Tornabuoni and the Signoria—poetasters, caricaturists, satirists, epigrammatists, all expressing themselves in the columns of newspapers which might be gone tomorrow but were here today, that "the pen is mightier than the sword." Certainly not the least welcome to the people of Italy, among these visitors, must be Dr. and Mrs. Pulsen, the principal manager of the "Bellingske Tidende" and his wife, whose generous hospitality to Italian prisoners finding themselves in Denmark during the war, has been one of the most effective means of drawing the two nations nearer together.

THE SONG OF THE CHINESE WORKERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The "Temps" China Supplement gives the words of a song written for the Chinese labor battalions in France by a Chinese poet. The Christian Science Monitor has been able to secure a rendering in the English language of the "Chant des Travailleurs Chinois":

March, Brothers, march!
Bright shines our happy star of fate
Long through the route 'mid cold and heat
Around the tumult of Man's hate.
With burden light and cheery tramp
Of feet
March, Brothers, march!
We fear no burden heavy. Home's
dear soil
Long since we left to traverse heights
and seas,
Our work to tend the sores of war,
with toil
To labor stone and metal, till, and
fell the trees.
Sons of the Blessed Land!
Not ours to menace force. May
Heaven us shield.
The Crafts we cherish, praise who
tills the field.
March, Brothers, march!
Each man is brother to us all
We myriad workers toil without surcease.
For thee, Humanity, we hear the call,
Build new again the edifice of Peace.
March, Brothers, march!

ERNST HAECKEL AND HIS WORK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When William James in his "Pragmatism" cited Haeckel as an "arch-representative of tough-mindedness," he echoed current opinion; but he also proved that even a great psychologist can be misled in judging personalities. For the combative biologist of Jena was as far removed from tough-minded concentration on the raw facts of the material universe as a man can well be. He was a poet with a highly speculative turn of mind and a prophet inspired by a vision of his own; and the utterances, often dogmatic and sometimes even vituperative, that were mistaken for extreme radicalism were in reality the result partly of religious fervor and partly of an artistic temperament. Indeed, Haeckel cannot be understood unless we set aside the myth that has grown up about him in the course of the last three decades and resolutely eschew the inexpensive and wholly misleading catchwords "atheism," "materialism," or what not.

Haeckel was not the continuator of the great radical tradition founded by the pre-revolutionary writers of France. He was by temperament not a destroying skeptic but a constructive believer. And as for the influences of his social environment, he remained anchored from first to last in the tenets of the cultivated upper middle-class of Protestant Germany. The classical writers who formed the religious opinions of educated Germans—



Ernst Haeckel

Goethe, Lessing, Schiller, Hebbel—had no affiliation with established churches and creeds; on the other hand, they were likewise far removed from anything that savored of materialistic radicalism. Politically, the trend toward extreme views was even fainter, for in Germany there has ever mingled with the international stream of bourgeois liberalism a powerful aristocratic current that finds characteristic expression in Schopenhauer's scorn for the intellectual rabble and Hebbel's aversion from the revolution of 1848. From the traditions of his class Haeckel often departed widely, and at times his results came to coincide with those of the iconoclastic movement and of thinkers of very different mentality and antecedents. But unless we realize that this was, the result of convergence we shall never grasp the essence of his personality.

Haeckel's Mission

His mission consisted primarily in the championship and popularization of evolutionary thought. When Darwin published his "Origin of Species," in 1859, Haeckel was on a zoological exploring trip to the Mediterranean, collecting radiolaria for a stupendous monograph on those low forms of life. It appeared three years later and at once gained for him the highest esteem of his colleagues. In this work he pointed out the transitional forms connecting distinct species; and by thus establishing the artificial character of the species concept, gave valuable support to Darwin's principal thesis. From now on he became the apostle of Darwinian ideas in Germany. Foremost among all his writings, the "Generelle Morphologie" (1866) for the first time treated the whole of biology from the novel point of view, foreshadowing virtually his entire philosophy of nature. But owing to the abstruse formulation of his views in this magnum opus, it remained unknown to the general public and was little regarded even by over-specializing men of science, though men like Huxley esteemed it as one of the few fundamental contributions to philosophical biology. Stimulated by the external failure of his great work to adopt less esoteric methods, Haeckel produced a book that rapidly passed from one edition to another and is known in English guise as "The Natural History of Creation" (1866). Six years later there followed the "Anthropogenie" ("The Evolution of Man"), which proved almost equal in its capacity of fascinating the interested layman.

Championing a New Theory

At the present time it is difficult to imagine the storm of intolerance that was precipitated 50 years ago by a denial of the scheme of creation revealed by a literal interpretation of Genesis. To assert that higher types of animals and plants were derived from lower ones, that man himself was the descendant of some extinct form of anthropoid ape, was a challenge not only to popular prejudice but also to the dominant powers of the church and state. It meant imperiling one's livelihood or chance of advancement, to concentrate upon oneself all the fury of reactionary zealots. If Haeckel dauntlessly breasted the tempest, it was not from any iconoclastic passion. What appealed to him in evolutionary doctrine was neither its antagonism to tradition nor primarily its solution of technical problems that had puzzled the preceding generation of savants. In this way he differed alike from the "force and matter" materialists of

the fifties and from the cautious naturalists of Darwin's type. What evolution gave him was a method for linking together what had previously seemed distinct in nature. It satisfied a deep-rooted, characteristically tender-minded longing for unity. Man was now no longer a being apart from the remainder of the organic kingdoms, but connected through an infinite number of gradations with the lowest plant and animal species. So far Haeckel was simply advocating the views of the evolutionary school. But its biological doctrines did not suffice for his monistic aspirations and accordingly he gave to evolutionary theory an extension that carried him beyond the confines of technical knowledge. His vision embraced the inorganic and the organic portion of the universe as manifestations of the same underlying reality. He revolted against current theology because it reduced the universe to two distinct ideas, setting God over against nature, matter against spirit. It is true that Haeckel reduced the universe to a complex of moving atoms, but his atoms were not the lifeless particles of mechanics; they were themselves endowed with spiritual potency, since he recognized no matter without spirit. To him God was the one law of the universe that animated rock and water, radiolarian and tree, gorilla and man.

Haeckel the Propagandist

In this monistic creed of Haeckel's there was no despondency, no decadence, no critical sophistication—nothing but the rapture of the mystic cosmic unity. Haeckel's individuality, however, was not merely that of a seer but of a preacher as well; like all great religious teachers he felt an irrepressible longing to communicate the glories of his vision. Hence his propagandist zeal, of which the negation of Christian dogma was a quite incidental result. He repudiated a personal deity and a hereafter, not from skepticism but from hypertrophy of belief—in the same spirit in which the Christian apostles repudiated paganism, from an overpowering sense of the all-sufficiency and absolute worth of his own doctrine that necessarily excluded regard for a contrary creed. The aggressive attitude toward revealed religion manifested most particularly in "The Riddles of the Universe" (1899) was in part provoked by the protracted vilification of Haeckel in reactionary circles, but it was primarily the attitude of a new prophet hurling anathemas against what he conceived as the survivals of an effete faith.

In appraising Haeckel's life work we may conveniently distinguish three of its phases—his contributions as a professional zoologist, his popularizing activity on behalf of Darwinism, and his world-view. His importance in the history of biology can hardly be challenged by any but the most malicious critics. Apart from his significant additions to our knowledge of lower organisms, his publications enriched the philosophy of the amateur world with a host of new conceptions, beside which the errors due to his impetuosity sink into nothingness. Indeed, on some points where his interpretation was most fiercely challenged by the learned skeptics, as in the case of the Neanderthal skull, it has been fully borne out by later research. In the popularization of evolutionary thought his errors appear less venial, for the lay reader is incapable of testing the worth of what a distinguished savant offers him; accordingly a far finer discrimination between theory and fact is desirable than Haeckel deemed necessary when he addressed a larger public. Yet when all possible qualifications are made, it remains true that by the unique force of his personality Haeckel alone did more to disseminate sound views, from the standpoint of the natural scientist of his day, on the origin of man and other organisms than all other popularizers combined. For what myriads of laymen yearned to know was not what were the immediate ancestors of vertebrates or whether there exist low forms consisting of an undifferentiated cell, but whether species had been specially created or had evolved by natural processes, whether man occupies an altogether unique position in the animal kingdom or is merely the highest of primates; and on these basic questions Haeckel's answers are the answers of modern thinkers.

The World View

As for Haeckel's world view it should already be clear from what precedes that he must be definitely separated from the ranks of technical philosophers. He was little interested in the problems that agitated those philosophers in that past; and while he occasionally derived stimulation from their thinking, the writer who above all others impressed him was not a philosopher, but the poet Goethe, whose pantheistic verses were ever on his lips. What he offers, then, must be viewed not as a system of logically coherent propositions about time, space, or causality, but as a faith for men to live by. His monism takes its

place by the side of other creeds and must be judged, not in how far it adequately presents a logical connected theory of reality, but in how far it satisfies the curiosity of humanity for an harmonious adaption to life. Of Haeckel's faith it may at once be admitted that there are classes of men to whom it will never appeal. The learned Brahmins will demand a subtler formulation, while a much larger body of laymen will not renounce the belief in personal divinity and life everlasting. Yet the unprecedented success of "The Riddles of the Universe," sold in over 300,000 copies in Germany alone, and hailed with enthusiasm as far as Japan, gives a quantitative test for the possibility of a religion shorn of the dogmas of traditional faiths. Still more valuable is the testimony submitted in a two-volume work dedicated to the veteran thinker on his eightieth birthday, in which hosts of artisans and laborers, business and professional men, give utterance to their appreciation of Haeckel's monism, their ecstatic delight in his solution for them of the great enigmas of existence. To vast masses of men and women estranged from current creeds, Haeckel thus furnished a new means of cosmic adjustment; and from this point of view his "rational faith" must be reckoned by the historical-minded as on a plane with the historical religions, not necessarily either better or worse, but satisfying other groups in another age.

Liberals, however, may go further. They will recognize in Haeckel one of the most potent forces in the nineteenth century on behalf of intellectual liberalism. Himself by no means a pure rationalist, himself retaining to the last a tangle of early conservative influences, he proved the most effective defender of the rights of reason, the most valiant of fighters against tradition.

LIFE IN LONDON AND THEREABOUTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England (September 25)—A paragraph upon the Irish question in this correspondence recently published in The Christian Science Monitor has brought upon me a sheaf of pamphlets and leaflets concurrently printed in leader type in The Times, issued from Sinn Fein headquarters, which reveal an organized propaganda carried on regardless of cost. In reply to the question "Is Ireland strong enough to set up an independent nation?" reply is forthcoming by comparison instituted between the current prosperity of Ireland and that of some of the smaller independent European nations. It is shown that, according to trade returns taken from "The Statesman's Year Book" of 1914, 12 months' trade in Greece amounted to something over £11,500,000. Bulgaria turned over £15,750,000; Portugal £22,000,000; Norway £32,500,000; Rumania £50,500,000. For the same year Ireland's trade was £151,205,784. Hence, it is argued, Ireland is not only ripe for revolution but commands revenues amply sufficient to meet the financial necessities of an independent state.

A Net Spread

Surely in vain is such a net of sophistry spread for any bird, much less for a keen-witted Irishman. It would be difficult for a hostile controversialist to present a more effective confutation of the assertion underlying unrest in Ireland that the country is held by the throat and trampled under foot by a ruthless oppressor, not merely regardless of its welfare but actively inimical to it. Ireland undoubtedly has had her wrongs. They

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are written on the pages of history read at this time with indignation and shame eloquently expressed by two such diverse authorities as Gladstone and Lecky, feelings today shared by all Englishmen. But for the past 50 years British statesmen have, in various measure, devoted themselves to bettering the condition of Ireland. The result is seen in the fact that never in its history has it been in a condition of prosperity approaching that enjoyed today. If returns were brought up to date it would be shown that it far exceeds the figure triumphantly printed in large type in the Sinn Fein leaflet quoted. As matters stood five years ago Ireland, in point of trade, as Sinn Feiners boast, "beats all the other small nations hollow."

The Authority

It is interesting to find that this organized incitement to revolution is supported by citation of a passage from a speech delivered by that pillar of a United Kingdom, Joseph Chamberlain. It is gleaned from the edition of his speeches delivered when on his campaign through the country in 1885, carrying the fiery cross of the "Unauthorized Program." Not dreaming that he was forging a powerful weapon for the use of future political adversaries, Mr. Chamberlain collaborated with me in the compilation of a collection which played a prominent part in parliamentary debate following the introduction of Gladstone's Home Rule bill. "The Government of Ireland," he said, in a passage Sinn Feiners take as their text, "is a system founded on the bayonets of 30,000 soldiers encamped permanently in a hostile country." This sentence was spoken in 1885. Mr. Chamberlain, as we know, in the following year and thereafter took a fundamentally different view of the Irish question.

A Labor Ministry

Foremost among startling changes in public opinion consequent upon the war, is one concerned with the possibility, not to say the probability, of the near succession of a Labor Ministry throned in Downing Street. Five years ago such a contingency was not asserted even by the extremist members of the Labor Party, in the House of Commons or outside its walls. Today it is common talk, the only difference of opinion expressed turning upon the question whether it will come sooner or later. In such circumstances it is interesting to consider what our new masters will do with us. Two indications of their policy are clear in their avowed intention with respect to mine owners and capitalists. They will nationalize the property of the one and relieve the other of undue proportion of what bankers describe as "liquid assets." In a series of resolutions formulated by an important branch of one of the trade unions it is proposed to appropriate for public service any amount of capital exceeding £100,000 possessed by an individual.

Before John Burns attained ministerial office with a fixed salary of £2500, he laid down the axiom that no man is worth more than £500 a year, and therefore should not draw excess in the form of salary. He changed his opinion during the period he held the office of president of the Local Government Board. But the axiom governing the whole case expressed in the precise arithmetical form quoted, remains the basis of probable action on the part of the Labor Party when it comes into what it confidently regards as its own.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer,

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faced by certainty of a huge deficit, in appreciable measure created by wasteful extravagance in government departments, has also been considering the measure of productiveness possible of extraction from the purses of the rich. He has had a Treasury report prepared setting forth in detail what may be expected from this quarter. It authoritatively discloses the fact that the circle of British millionaires is unexpectedly limited in number. It has, however, of late, plainly due to profiteering in war time increased. In the financial year 1909-10 65 persons were charged super-tax on yearly incomes of over £100,000. In the current financial year the Treasury has its eye upon not less than 148 citizens who have been called upon to stand and deliver super-tax upon the same basis. The number of incomes over £150,000 charged with super-tax last year was 49.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 975)

Meat as Food Supply

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

A letter appearing in your issue of August 30, entitled "Meat as a Food Supply" is significantly a sign of the times. To quote from your correspondent: "It seemed to me that with the waning mesmerism of intoxicating drink, the human mind would be more willing to think seriously on this subject." It seems to me that upon which the habit of meat-eating is based and stimulated is disclosed.

In the struggle for prohibition throughout the world, the issue is being fought upon the ground that the weaker members of the human family must be saved from their own desires. Yet, does the prohibitionist thus boldly claiming to protect his weaker neighbor from the demoralizing effects of intoxicants realize that his own seemingly temperate habit of meat-eating gives his sanction to his brothers' demoralization in the lust of blood and butchery?

An appeal to conscience has brought many into the ranks of non-meat-eaters, and, remembering the poet's words, "Evil is wrought through want of thought as well as want of heart," may further appeals go out to all right-thinking people.

With your former correspondent I feel "that any thought sensitive to right will care less to indulge in this appetite" if they ascertain some of the horrors of slaughter and the conditions under which animals exist prior to that; and then look honestly into the cost of their indulgence. The day when man shall realize his "dominion over the cattle and over all the earth" will dawn as the days of butchery go out.

(Signed)
(MISS) GERTRUDE ASPLEN,
Birmingham, England, September 27, 1919.

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SENATE CUTS OFF AIRCRAFT FUNDS

Policy Is Opposed by Champions
of Development Program—
Departments Blamed for Al-
leged Lack of Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The manufacture and development of aircraft in the United States has come to a complete halt since the signing of the armistice, James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York, and Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, declared in the Senate yesterday.

The senators protested against the action of the conferees on the urgent deficiency bill, who, on Monday, eliminated a provision appropriating \$15,000,000 asked by the War Department for the construction of new airplanes. The lack of coordination in aircraft development between the War and Navy Departments was severely criticized, but the blame for the standstill to which the industry has come in the United States was placed upon Congress, which has refused to provide any funds for building or developing airplanes since the enormous waste of war appropriations for the air service was disclosed.

Later Action Possible

The Senate, however, adopted the conference report, with the appropriation eliminated, with the understanding that the money would be made available in a bill to be passed early in the next session.

"At a time when all other countries are straining every nerve to develop and expand their air services, to encourage it not only for military and naval purposes, but as a commercial art, America alone is failing to keep even within hailing distance of the progress of other countries," said Senator Wadsworth.

"It is true," asked McMill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, "that no coordination whatever, no integration of plans for development, has been effected as between the War and Navy departments."

"It is true," replied Mr. Wadsworth, "that there is no plan, purpose, or project common to the two departments. There is no cooperation between any of our government departments. We are going on without any policy, and it leaves us in a shameful position from which we must soon emerge. The British and French governments have created new government departments of air service. They recognize that aviation has a tremendous commercial value; that it is a new department of transportation as important in its element as is maritime transportation in another element. It is absolutely necessary that Congress establish a separate department in charge of aviation."

Lack of Coordination

"At a time when the War and Navy departments have no common plan," said Mr. McCormick, "does the Senator advise to appropriate large sums for unwise, or at least haphazard spending?"

"It is fair to say," replied Mr. Wadsworth, "that the army has a program and the navy also has one. These are good so far as they go, for the purposes of the respective departments, but the separate activities of these are utterly inadequate to meet the situation. The commercial aspect is highly important."

"Before the armistice, although it is true there had been great waste, we had, nevertheless, established a huge industry and were at a very high point of production of planes and engines. Immediately, all contracts were canceled, establishments closed, and nothing has since been done to keep this producing capacity organized. Congress has not appropriated the money necessary to keep plants running. Why, in July of this year, just 14 airplanes were made in the whole United States, while in the same

month Great Britain produced 2000. That shows how we are standing still while others are going ahead.

Need Is Emphasized

"There have been extravagance and waste, but it should be said that responsible men are now in charge. The men who perpetrated the extravagance and waste have been retired. I have all confidence in the present director of air service and his lieutenants. But they came in after the armistice, they found no money with which to build the planes, and they asked sufficient to build 600 in the next 18 months. Today, we could not put three squadrons of aircraft in the air if there were need of them. I had not intended to speak at length on this subject and I argue that it is probably useless to send the bill back to conference on this item. But I have felt it my duty to call attention to the fact that this great industry which we have built up has all but perished. It must have assistance now to tide it over the period, estimated at about three years, until the air shall have been thoroughly commercialized. If we allow ourselves to drop out of the race for this brief period, we will not catch up again in 25 years."

"Within a few days," said Senator New, "I have put in the records of these hearings a letter from the Second Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Adee, to the Manufacturers Aircraft Association, describing the situation in South America to which Senator Wadsworth has referred. In this letter Mr. Adee asks the American manufacturers if it is not possible for them to establish some American competition in this South American market."

Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, said: "If this condition of which the Senator speaks is permitted to continue, we may find ourselves in an inferior position, even to Mexico, with respect to our air service. Our preparedness program will be useless if it does not include preparedness in the air. When we consider the enormous sum Great Britain is spending for aircraft, and the almost equally enormous sum France is spending, notwithstanding their almost bankrupt condition, it makes it almost criminal for the United States to fail to make adequate appropriation for the air service."

Spruce Road Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The subcommittee on aviation of the House Committee on War Department Expenditures, now holding hearings in this city, is investigating the question why the department built a 38-mile railroad into the Washington spruce forests, costing \$4,000,000, when all the spruce needed from that section could have been tapped over a 15-mile road at a cost of about \$350,000. It is said that the longer road was not completed when the armistice was signed. Pliny Fisk, head of Harvey Fisk & Sons, bankers, has testified that he and his firm were squeezed out of the big government contract deal by the Siemens, Carey-Kerbaugh Corporation, which undertook that contract after Mr. Fisk had suggested it to Mr. Kerbaugh.

THANKSGIVING DAY OFFERING TO EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To make Thanksgiving Day a day of nationwide appeal through the churches for a voluntary \$1,000,000,000 loan through banking agencies for the commercial rehabilitation of Europe, is the object of a campaign begun by the New York Federation of Churches as the result of appeals made by United States and European delegates to the International Trade Conference held in Atlantic City last week. "Unless the masses of people in this country help Europe," said Edward A. Filene of Boston, "she cannot buy food nor resume her pre-war trade. She must be adequately helped. The church must create an opinion with the people, and then those people will exert their opinion on Congress."

ROOSEVELT IDEAS URGED FOR TODAY

Herbert Hoover, Elihu Root, and
Others Pay Tribute to Former
President at a Testimonial
Dinner Given in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The conscience of the people of the United States is as sound today as it was when it was awakened to its responsibilities by Theodore Roosevelt, and we have a debt of gratitude to pay him for the awakening, which will in itself find a solution of the difficulties that now confront us, said Herbert Hoover at a Theodore Roosevelt testimonial dinner given by the Rocky Mountain Club here. Parts of the speeches by Elihu Root, Alton B. Parker, and Job E. Hedges also discussed Roosevelt in the light of present conditions.

"We are in one of those times of hysteria, of extremes, both in politics and in economics," said Mr. Hoover. "We are oppressed with people who would solve our national problems with phrases, Bolshevism, Socialism, trades unionism, internationalism, capitalism and a hundred others. Today men are undertaking great solutions on reckless 'hunches' and by playing with the fate of the people."

Industrial Conference Criticized

Of the industrial conference at Washington he said a few men had been summoned together on the supposition that social unrest could be stilled by negotiation, "on the assumption that we can stimulate class consciousness in a country where there should be no classes and then find a solution of its untoward results by creating some sort of automatic machinery for an armistice between battles. We have got to go deeper if we are not to be dominated by the imported disintegrating social theories of Europe."

"That social ideal that we now need lies deep in the heart of the American people. It is the social ideal of Theodore Roosevelt. It is the simple ideal of equality of opportunity. Perfection has not come to the world in even 150 years and the development of our institutions and our prosperity needs no other philosophy, but it needs the study of its application and it needs its execution."

Mr. Root paid a masterly tribute to Colonel Roosevelt, calling him "the greatest teacher of the essentials of self-government the world has ever known," and he said:

"The future of our country will depend upon having men, real men, of sincerity and truth, of unshakable conviction, of power, of personality, with the spirit of justice and the fighting spirit through all generations, and the mightiest force that can be seen today to accomplish that for our country is to make it impossible that Theodore Roosevelt, his teaching and his personality, shall be forgotten. O that we might have him with us now!"

Mr. Hedges' Address
Mr. Hedges thought it was dangerous to take the republic for granted, since it was illogical to assume that a republic could continue without the individual effort of every one in it. The people had not yet learned to think in terms of "we."

Mr. Parker was reminded by recent events that Colonel Roosevelt had said: "Better go slow on Labor than bring improper men into the body of our citizenship to dilute it, that citi-

zenship into which our children are to enter." Mr. Parker thought it was a pity that Congress had not heeded the Rooseveltian advice to pass immigration laws barring out the criminals who were attempting "to overthrow the best government the sun ever shone upon." Mr. Parker hoped Congress would yet take such steps.

ADVERTISERS URGE GREATER PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The great need at present is stabilization, in the opinion of Frank A. French, of the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association, who addressed the Pilgrim Publicity Association last night. He spoke in particular of the necessity for returning labor to the farms, and said it was necessary that agriculture should be flourishing if prosperity was to be general.

Mr. French said that associations of advertising men could help manufacturers' associations in educating the public and stabilizing the country. He said that his association was publishing weekly statements in the press, and sending them to governors of states, to colleges and to schools. He said that Maine was using motion pictures to promote Maine agriculture and industry, and that New Hampshire manufacturers were disposed to do so if they could obtain funds sufficient for the purpose. Maine, he said, would organize a manufacturers' association this winter. He advised the advertising men to enter the New England Conference, composed of employers and manufacturers for the most part.

The formation of a New England federation of advertising clubs was announced. William Woodhead and George W. Coleman, both former presidents of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, also spoke, the former taking as his subject the relation of advertising to trading stamps.

EFFORT IS MADE TO PROTECT COMMON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The executive committee of the Boston Common Society yesterday, after a thorough consideration of the proposal to take land from Boston Common to widen the streets which bound it, decided to oppose cutting the common, on the ground that other solutions were possible which would make such action unnecessary.

The committee voted to endorse the plan of the City Financing Board for the construction of a new traffic artery, a part of which, involving the extension and widening of Stuart Street, has just been authorized. It was voted to prepare a petition for placing the question on the ballot at the next city election. Myron E. Pierce will act as counsel for the society, and James A. Lowell, Equitable Building, as treasurer.

HARVARD FUND PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—With contributions to the Harvard Endowment Fund, the Greater Boston committee is receiving many expressions of opinion from graduates of the university as to what Harvard should be, and a prominent member of the committee said last night that the fund campaign is in effect providing a highly valuable means of ascertaining graduate feeling regarding university policies. The fund has now reached \$8,255,289, but it is expected that word will soon be received from New York City of large additions to the total.

SOLDIER POLICE DISPLAY COURTESY

Massachusetts Guardsmen on
Duty in Boston Streets Are
Carrying Out "Their Order
of 'Do It With a Smile'"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Guardsmen on police duty in Boston are under orders to "do it with a smile." Courtesy, so helpful in smoothing out complicated problems of traffic congestion where so many vehicles are traveling on the narrow and intertwined streets of Boston, and a general readiness of automobile drivers to obey the law, have been so marked since the state guard and volunteer traffic directors replaced the police who left their posts, as to call for commendation from an observing public. With reference to the work of these emergency officers it has been lightly ventured that "a new broom sweeps clean," but if appreciation by the public keeps up, how can this particular broom fail to be other than permanently new, for does not appreciation, especially when it is expressed, always realize the good which it appreciates? ask representatives of the public. Here again "it is up to the people."

The whole period of traffic directing by the guardsmen, and by other volunteers, has served as an opportunity to show how efficiently it can be done. Observation of the work of these men generally shows how much sympathetic and intelligent direction of traffic is appreciated by drivers and how readily they respond with a consequent smoothness in the flow of traffic that has been considered quite remarkable.

Willing to Help

Almost invariably citizens find these military men willing to help, and courteous answers are forthcoming when questions are asked. Seldom, if ever, is the attitude of not having time or disposition to serve exhibited. There is no high and haughty manner. Nor does the guardsman hold himself afar when a pedestrian inquires the way to a certain point, but rather he is given efficient directions in a manner that indicates the guardsman is happy to be of service.

Generally speaking the guardsmen appear to believe that citizens are human beings, the same as themselves, and that their intentions are honest, instead of looking upon them, as some policemen do, as suspicious persons until they prove themselves otherwise. It is especially interesting to watch some of these men carry out their own ideas of how traffic should be regulated. Their experience in driving is obvious and it serves them well in sizing up the various situations. Almost invariably they give the heavier trucks on the down grade the right of way over some lighter vehicle, a bit of judgment that is appreciated and recognized by a nod of approval.

Guardsmen do not necessarily consider their work done when their "time on" is up. A guardsman off

duty found one of the busiest streets in the city completely blocked. He rushed up the street, found the cause and had the whole street in motion in a jiffy. The public has learned to expect courtesy from the guardsmen, the guardsmen themselves are doing much to promote it. Drivers who seem to disobey the rules of traffic unknowingly are politely instructed, in a way that causes the driver to almost involuntarily say, "Thank you." Yet these guardsmen are aware of their authority and use it at the proper time.

Signals Unmistakable

The traffic signals given by these men are unmistakable motions. Every move is pronounced, easily distinguishable and understandable to the driver, a thing welcomed by those who at times have misinterpreted an almost imperceptible wiggle of the fingers of policemen who were seldom slow to "call down" any violation of their almost concealed signals. Another helpful feature is the blowing of a loud whistle which announces to all traffic for some distance that there is about to be a change of traffic movement.

The membership of the state guard has included men of extra caliber, such as bank officials, heads of business firms, lawyers, etc. A goodly number of those now serving as privates in the state guard as traffic officers and patrolmen have been sergeants, captains and even majors in their own state guard or overseas units. This all makes for efficiency—a force of intelligent men, appreciative of all the sides to every happening, masters of circumstance, fair in judgment, quick to catch the truth of a situation, calm and wise and patient in working out a problem, responsible in every phase of duty, even to the rendering of much more service than is required—looking for the service, rather than having it look for them.

HONEY PRODUCTION IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina—According to a recent statement of C. L. Sams, bee specialist of the State Agricultural Department, North Carolina is attracting an unusual amount of attention just now for large outside honey producers. The honey flow this past season was not so abundant as in many previous years, said Mr. Sams, but in the central counties of the State it was but little below normal. In Davidson County 240 pounds were taken from one colony.

In the western part of the State Elton Warner, who transferred his bee activities to North Carolina from San Juan, Porto Rico, is now engaged in the production of honey on a large scale. He has under his general management at least 2000 bee colonies located on his several bee farms. In Beaufort County, eastern section of the State, E. E. Kirkham, formerly of Jamaica, West Indies, has recently established 100 colonies. Mr. Kirkham's experience in bee culture was acquired in Jamaica, where his father is a large producer of honey. Mr. Sams declares "there are tons and tons of honey going to waste in North Carolina."

GENERAL PERSHING TO INSPECT INDUSTRIES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gen. John J. Pershing announced yesterday that he was planning a tour of inspection of the war industries built up during his absence in France, for the purpose of formulating recommendations to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, as to what portion should be maintained against another national emergency. His trip will take him as far as the Pacific coast, and while away he will visit his home in Missouri. The route and time of departure have not been fixed.

General Pershing expects to appear before the Congressional military committee this week.

The general has already prepared recommendations dealing with the reorganization of the army and other phases of the military establishment, including the question of increased pay for all ranks to meet the high cost of living.

ALLOCATION OF SHIPS CRITICIZED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Charges that the Shipping Board had allocated government-owned ships to private corporations in which J. H. Rosseter, director of operations for the board, has an interest, were made yesterday before the House Merchant Marine Committee by Philip Mason, president of a New York steamboat company. Mr. Mason said 48 ships had been assigned to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and W. R. Grace & Co., in which, he asserted, Mr. Rosseter is interested, and that 75 others had been allocated to the International Mercantile Marine, which, he said, was closely identified with those two companies. R. L. Dean, attorney for the Shipping Board, told the committee that Mr. Rosseter "personally took no part in the allocations of the ships to these companies."

BRIDGE NEARLY COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHFORD, Vermont—Two or three weeks more will witness the completion of the international bridge over the Mississquoi River connecting East Richford, Vermont, and Sutton, Province of Quebec, built jointly by the State of Vermont and Province of Quebec highway departments. The bridge is of reinforced concrete construction with two spans, each being 67 feet long. The Canadian side approach is entirely finished and the American side will be soon, delay being due to shipment of supplies.

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AGENCIES

ACTION OF COAL MINERS AWAITED

Disclosure of Government Plan to Operate Mines Withheld Until Decision Is Reached—Settlement Is Hoped For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—For more than two hours yesterday afternoon, the Cabinet discussed the prospective strike in the bituminous coal fields, but neither Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, who presided at the meeting, nor any other member, would disclose the trend of the discussion or the plans of the government. When asked if the outlook was more hopeful, Secretary Lansing replied that it was at present not hopeful.

There is reason to believe that the policy of the government in the event that the strike takes place has been determined along broad lines, although statements that soldiers will be used to work the mines, or that wholesale arrests will be made of strike leaders are premature, if not absolutely wrong. The means that will be found to meet the situation, as President Wilson promised, are being kept secret for the time being.

William H. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, said that his function as mediator is still operative, but intimated that no further move by the Department of Labor, or the government, would be made until the result was known of the meeting of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, at Indianapolis, Indiana, today. Usually, meetings of this board last several days, he said, so that he could not say that their decision would be made known by tonight.

The announcement that the scale committee of the miners is to meet with the executive board in Indianapolis was interpreted here as evidence that the miners would give serious consideration to the appeal of the President to submit the dispute to arbitration and continue to work, as well as a sign that the leaders of the miners wished to be sure they have the support of subordinate union officials.

What is not known here definitely, and this is a factor of great importance, is whether John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, received assurances of support from the American Federation of Labor and the four railroad brotherhoods. That organized Labor will support the miners if the strike does take place is accepted as a foregone conclusion, but assertions that these organizations have urged Mr. Lewis to go ahead with the strike, regardless of a public or government opposition, cannot be verified. It is not believed, however, that he will take so grave a step without knowing where the other groups of organized Labor stand.

Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, who introduced a bill in the Senate to provide for governmental control of the mines if the strike becomes effective, asked that consideration of the measure be deferred until today. He explained that the bill does not contemplate the use of soldiers to work in the mines, but provides for their use in keeping open the channels of transportation, and protecting property.

Ultimatum of Railroad Shopmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pittsburgh News Office
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Representatives of 400,000 railroad shopmen, in convention here yesterday, empowered their president, E. R. Baker, to appoint a committee to draw up an ultimatum to be submitted to the railway employees' department at Washington demanding wages of 85 cents an hour for craftsmen and 60 cents an hour for their helpers.

The resolution to submit the wage ultimatum to the government came after a division had developed over the question of declaring a strike on December 1, unless the wage demands were acceded to. A majority of those present favored the walkout, the complaint frequently being heard that the six crafts represented had been betrayed by the international unions when the strike ordered by September 2 was postponed.

The delegates went on record as favoring the action of their international heads in protesting against the passage of the Cummins railroad bill by Congress. The intention of the international unions to order a strike vote if the Cummins railroad bill and the Interstate Commerce Commission recommendations should become laws was approved.

The resolution relating to the Cummins bill said: "Resolved, That as soon

as any such type of bill is introduced and passes a second reading, we advocate that every railroad mechanic lay down his tools, quit his place of employment and walk out; and that we stay out and refuse to return to work until said type of bill is called for a third reading, and its passage is rejected."

General Strike Threatened

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee—The crisis in the situation brought about by the street car strike here, which also has precipitated a threatened general strike of all allied trades in the city, was believed to have passed yesterday when three companies of federal troops arrived here from Camp Gordon under command of Maj.-Gen. E. M. Lewis, who commanded the thirtieth division in France.

At a meeting of the Central Labor Union, it was decided that a general strike be called for November 1 unless in the meantime the street car strike had been settled and all troops withdrawn from the city. The proposed strike would run indefinitely and affect practically every industry.

New York Drug Clerks Vote to Strike

NEW YORK, New York—Representatives of 4500 drug clerks, after an all-night meeting, voted yesterday 1430 to 70 to walk out this week, the day to be determined by their officers. Union officials said that the men involved comprised 90 per cent of the drug clerks in the city. The clerks demand an eight-hour day, a closed shop and an average increase in wages of 35 per cent. Soda clerks, cashiers and other employees in drug stores are included in the union membership.

Brooklyn Iron Workers Strike

NEW YORK, New York—More than 2000 iron workers are on strike at James Shewan & Sons shipyard in Brooklyn. They demand a 44-hour week and a 25 per cent wage increase. Some of the strikers have been getting \$80 to \$150 a week, according to a representative of the firm.

Retail Grocery Clerks Go Out

NEW YORK, New York—One thousand union retail grocery clerks went on strike yesterday for a nine-hour day and a salary of \$30 a week. Salaries now average \$18 in independent stores, according to the union, and from \$25 to 28 in chain stores. Clerks work from 10 to 14 hours a day.

Steel Plants Report Gains

CHICAGO, Illinois—Every department of the United States Steel Corporation's plant at Gary, Indiana, was reported by company officials in operation yesterday and from other sections of the Chicago district came reports of gradual improvement that has extended over several days.

The situation at Hammond and Indiana Harbor, Indiana, where martial law was declared when disorders threatened, was so nearly normal yesterday that five companies of Indiana state militiamen had been withdrawn. Breaking into the repeated statements by Labor leaders that the strike had not been weakened, L. E. Titus, member of the steel strike council and captain of pickets at Gary, Indiana, declared in a statement yesterday that "the men are going back to work; the strike is lost and the army is responsible."

Farmers May Man Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The executive committee of the St. Charles County Farm Bureau has pledged its 600 members and their employees to go into the mines if necessary to prevent suffering from lack of coal in the event of a strike. Resolutions endorsing President Wilson's stand and offering help have been wired to Washington, stating that the members hold themselves in readiness to act under state or national authority.

No Operation in Case of Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the coal operators' scale committee, announces that the owners will make no attempt to operate the mines if the strike materializes. He asserts that John L. Lewis's statement that the miners averaged less than \$75 a month last year is misleading; that the minimum paid in the central district was \$5 a day, and the average scale paid was from \$8 to \$12 daily.

The operators have always been willing to negotiate, he says, and ready to refer disputed points to arbitration, provided the strike order is withdrawn. He charges that "the threatened strike is not the wish of the miners but of certain ambitious leaders."

WOMEN SEEKING NEW CIVILIZATION

Representatives of World Workers Hold Initial Session in Washington to Establish Their Demand for Liberal Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Speaking several tongues, but all expressing the same message and purpose, representatives of working women met for their first annual congress here yesterday morning. These women represented Great Britain, Canada, France, Belgium, Poland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Argentina, Japan, Norway, Spain, Serbia, Switzerland, India and the United States. Some of them had suffered great hardships during the war, and all of them had reports to make on the effect of the war on industries and living conditions.

As one of the delegates put it, a new order, a new civilization, must be built, and working women must have a great part in it. It must be a real civilization, not based on fine phrases, but made up of real things.

The women know what they want. They assert that there must be no compromise in the application of the eight-hour day, the employment of child labor, and the question of preventing or providing against unemployment. In some countries they have such laws. The delegates have come to the United States to talk over the situation in their respective countries and to find a way to level up conditions to the standards prevailing in the most advanced countries.

Right Established

What power have these working women to enforce demands based upon the most liberal Labor programs, in some cases of a Socialistic character? The answer is that during the war women had a large share in proving the importance of Labor, and that they intend to hold fast the advantage they gained then. Miss Felka Konopka of Poland, who was the first president of the first trade union cooperative society working on military uniforms in Poland, said that the women of her country were rebuilding ruined Poland. There the women have the vote, and that is another instrument which the women workers in European countries expect to use for the improvement of their own conditions and those of the entire country.

Miss Victorine Cappe, secretary of the National Federation of the Women's Trade Unions for Belgium and a member of the advisory board, Ministry of Labor, Industry and Food, declared that the women of the world would help to build a new form of civilization in place of the old wrecking forms, and that Labor was working at the very foundations.

Real Aims Outlined

The aims of the congress found expression in the following words of Miss Mary van Kleeck of New York, former chief of the woman's bureau: "Women must seek not protection against the evils of industry, but a position which will enable them, as women, to remove the evils of industry which affect both men and women workers, and which are detrimental to the home and to the welfare of children. We must emphasize, not protection of women, but participation by women, and see to it that women have a normal place in industry and a freedom of expression which will guarantee recognition of woman's point of view."

"At the present moment, women are suffering because of too many human-

tarian ideas and too little concentration on the real problems affecting the industry and the technique of accomplishing these reforms. I hope that this conference will adopt a policy of devoting half of its time to a discussion of methods and means of accomplishing the ends desired, and will decide to devote its energy to studying industrial problems and technique."

Miss Margaret Bondfield, representing the British Trade Union League, said: "Labor must be united, free and willing to cooperate with other forces, if the new form of civilization is to be a proper one."

FRENCH GRATITUDE FOR AMERICAN WORK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A reception was held yesterday afternoon by the Paris municipal council in honor of Mrs. Astor Chanler and Mr. Moffat, the founder and organizer respectively of the French Heroes Lafayette Memorial Fund, which is carrying on a magnificent work among the French war orphans. The council's guests were received by the president of the municipal council, Mr. Evain, who voiced the gratitude and admiration of France for the generous and devoted work done by America for the ruined homes of the devastated provinces.

Mr. Autrand, Prefect of Paris, seconded the president's thanks to the representatives of the American Red Cross. "Vive l'Amérique," was the toast proposed by the president.

Among those present were Mr. Lawshe, secretary of the French Heroes Lafayette Memorial Fund, and Rawlins Collet, who is organizing a Franco-American war museum at Château-Chavangas, Lafayette's home in Auvergne.

GERMAN OPERA PLANS ABANDONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—All lights were out in front of the Lexington Theater last night where the Star Opera Company, Otto Goritz, director, was scheduled to continue its season of German operas, with the singers using the English language. Police officers on duty before the doors of the darkened house told persons who expected to attend a performance of Weber's "Freischütz" that the company had voluntarily abandoned its plans to reopen last night.

It is understood that if the company had tried to resume its productions, the Mayor of the city had power, under the court decision rendered on Monday, to intervene, inasmuch as the remarks accompanying the court's ruling referred no less strongly to objections alleged, on patriotic grounds, against the management of the company, than to the use of the German language in performances.

PRINCE WISHES TO BE NATURALIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—Prince Antoine d'Orleans, the Spanish grandson of King Louis Philippe of France, has written Mr. Clemenceau asking to be naturalized as a Frenchman and relinquishing all claims to the title. Prince Antoine left Spain for Italy, alleging that he had been kept prisoner by order of the Spanish Government. He has sold most of his Italian estates and wishes to live as a country gentleman in France.

COMMUTATION RATE ADVANCE DENIED

Massachusetts Public Service Commission Overrules Plea of Steam Roads for Higher Fares for Suburban Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Public Service Commission of this State has ruled against the petition of railroads entering Boston to increase commutation fares. The railroads alleged that they were carrying too many passengers to be handled by their equipment, and therefore that they ought to be allowed to charge more in order to drive the public off the trains and back to the Boston Elevated. The Elevated, a street car system, charges 10 cent fares, but railroad commutation tickets make fares to many points reached by the street cars about 5.6 cents.

The commission asserts that there is no undue congestion of Boston and Maine and Boston & Albany trains, and that the only congestion on New York, New Haven & Hartford trains is between 5 and 6 p. m., particularly on the 5:31 train over the Providence division. Rush-hour traffic on the New Haven, it was found, had increased 83 per cent in a year, but daily traffic only 28 per cent. The company has added only one train to its schedules since 1913, but has added about 24 per cent more cars on rush-hour trains during the past year. Even on the most congested trains, it is pointed out, relief is quickly obtained because passengers leave in large numbers at each station before the Back Bay station. Rush-hour traffic, even on the New Haven, is not considered so heavy as to hamper operation or to endanger passengers.

Of the railroad companies' contention that they ought to be permitted to put up fares to the Elevated company rate, the commission says:

"This proposal amounts, in effect, to saying that the railroad companies serving Boston should no longer base their rates upon their own legitimate revenue requirements, but upon the financial and operating conditions of an outside company performing a wholly different kind of service. It is hardly necessary to say that no recognition should be given to any such extraordinary theory."

A contention of the companies that certain forms of suburban traffic are not remunerative was ruled out, on the ground that the question before the commission was one of traffic, not of rates; but the commission said that "under present conditions, where 83 per cent more traffic than at any time in recent years is being handled by the same number of trains during the rush-hour period, it is reasonable to

surmise that this form of traffic must at any rate be more nearly remunerative than it has been at any time heretofore."

The commission is disposed, however, to concede the right of the New Haven to withdraw its five-ride tickets and issue 12-ride tickets at prevailing 12-ride rates, which are slightly higher.

COMMISSION IS TO LEAVE FOR BALTIMORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Supreme Council decided today that the allied commission to supervise the evacuation of the Baltic provinces by the Germans should leave for the Baltic within a few days. This decision was reached at a meeting of the council presided over by the Premier, Mr. Clemenceau, and attended by Marshal Foch, General Niessel, and numerous allied military and naval experts.

The commission is composed of General Niessel, representing France, who is chief of the body; General Turner, England; General Marietti, Italy; Commandant Takeda, Japan; and Brig.-Gen. S. A. Cheney, United States.

Japanese Council Approves Treaty

TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Privy Council today approved the German Peace Treaty.

Delegation Not Authorized to Sign

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—Contrary to the reports published in the last few days, the Jugo-Slav delegation has not yet been authorized to sign the St. Germain Treaty with Austria. The decisions concerning the instructions to be given to the Jugo-Slav delegation were made at a Cabinet meeting last Monday. A further report from Paris is awaited before any decision is reached regarding the question of signing.

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE OPENS DRY CAMPAIGN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England (Monday)—Mrs. Lloyd George, wife of the Premier, has opened the dry campaign in England's industrial district here, and today is scheduled for a speaking tour throughout England. "England is far behind America," said Mrs. Lloyd George. "If temperance had been taught in our schools 50 years ago we would be a better nation today because the children of today are tomorrow's citizens."

After outlining the spread of the prohibition movement in the United States and elsewhere, Mrs. Lloyd George said: "We are behind all of these countries. This is a great shame."

FARMERS OPPOSE RADICAL DOCTRINE

Convention Resolution Declares Their Conservatism Must Be Eternally on Guard Against Spread of Subversive Theories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Maryland—Steadfast support to the federal government in combating attempts of "certain radical elements" to vitiate and destroy American institutions, was pledged in a resolution adopted at the opening session here yesterday of the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Farmers National Congress.

Asserting that the causes underlying present industrial unrest have brought the country to the verge of a crisis, their resolution declared the "conservatism of the American farmer must be eternally on guard to prevent the development and spread of radical theories, which would subvert the fundamental principles of the American Government."

More than 1000 delegates from all sections of the country were present. Alliance with the American Federation of Labor was one of the principal questions before the congress.

In connection with the congress a number of agricultural, horticultural and agronomic associations will meet. Gov. Emerson C. Harrington of Maryland welcomed the visitors and J. H. Kimble, president of the congress, delivered his annual address.

Thoughtful conservation and a firm love of United States institutions must be the guide of the American farmer in the present crisis, speakers told the congress.

In welcoming the delegates, Governor Harrington declared the farmer must make himself heard in all councils which seek settlement of the present differences between Capital and Labor.

These differences, he said, had brought the Nation to the threshold of "internal strife, in which the comfort, happiness and very lives of our people are at stake."

Pleading for "unadulterated Americanism," among all classes, the Governor declared, "both Capital and Labor must be taught that they cannot jeopardize the sovereignty of the Nation." The men who are teaching "foreign doctrines" in this country today, the "anarchist and the Bolshevik, who have assumed our citizenship without sympathy for our form of government, must be put down," he declared.

ARMISTICE DAY PROCLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, yesterday proclaimed Armistice Day, November 11 next, a holiday.

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AUSTRALIAN LABOR IN STATE OF FLUX

Unprecedented Position Has Been Reached, Following Seamen's Strike, One Big Union Activity and Split in New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—Today the Australian labor movement, industrially and politically, is in a state of flux and the position is unprecedented. The seamen have concluded a strike which they claim means a victory for "direct action." The One Big Union advocates have recommenced their campaign and the Labor Party in New South Wales has been split by the secession from the official ranks of the movement of some prominent leaders who have formed a Socialist party of their own.

The seamen's strike however, is the most important factor in the recent developments, for the strike had much more behind it than the demand of the seamen for increased wages and altered working conditions. It was essentially an attack upon the Arbitration Court and the leaders of the seamen openly proclaimed that they were determined that the court should no longer be recognized by the seamen. In effect it was the first attempt by a great industrial organization to establish the plan of direct action against arbitration, and the rest of the industrial movement awaited the result with keen interest because officials realized that upon the issue depended vital decisions of policy by other organizations.

Broadly put, the result has been a victory for the seamen inasmuch as they have been granted a round table conference to deal with their claims by the government, which at the outset took up the position that the men must go to the Arbitration Court for the rectification of their grievances.

The seamen, after 101 days' strike, have been able to compel the government to grant a round-table conference to consider their claims, the proviso being that the decisions of the conference shall be ratified by the court. On the other hand the seamen, when they felt that they were winning, carried resolutions that they would not resume while T. Walsh, their general secretary, who was sentenced to three months imprisonment for conducting a strike, was in jail. They have accepted the government's offer and have resumed, though their general secretary is still in jail.

It is true that T. Walsh, when interviewed in jail by officials of the union, gave them a signed statement to the effect that he did not desire his incarceration to interfere with the settlement of the dispute, but the resumption by the seamen while he is still imprisoned is regarded by other union officials as a surrender on this point.

Ballot on "Direct Action"

The advocates of direct action have been quick to seize the opportunity, and they have succeeded in getting the Melbourne Trades Hall Council to authorize a ballot among the unions on the question of whether they favor "direct action" or arbitration. This ballot is now in progress, and meanwhile the council is debating a motion in favor of the One Big Union form of organization, submitted by Mr. B. Mulvogue, who has returned to the fray in advocacy of the One Big Union in Victoria.

The discussion, so far as it has gone, has served to clearly define the attitude of the council delegates and incidentally the question of direct action has been introduced into the discussion. The debate has centered around economic points and the Marxian supporters have been much in evidence.

The Australian Workers Union, the most powerful organization in Australia, is vigorously fighting the One Big Union advocates, claiming that the Australian Workers Union is the real One Big Union based on sound lines. The Australian Workers Union takes advantage of the Arbitration Court and, although it controls probably 100,000 members, strikes by its members are the exception and not the rule.

A New Party

Meanwhile, following the conference of the New South Wales branch of the Australian Labor Party when the One Big Union advocates after a strenuous session failed to carry their preamble, Mr. Willis, secretary of the Coal and Shale Employees Union, and S. A. Rosa, a journalist, have broken away from the Labor Party and formed a party of their own to be known as the Industrial Socialist Party of Australia. They have already rallied to their banner some organizations, and some branches of the Labor Party

have decided to join up with them. All these branches are being declared "bogus" by the official Labor Party, which in New South Wales is to a large extent controlled by the Australian Workers Union leaders who have for some time been the controlling influence.

Nevertheless Mr. Willis, as the secretary of the powerful coal miners' organization, is a force to be reckoned with although, at the outset, the efforts of the new party to link up with the existing Socialist organizations is not meeting with success, largely owing to the differences of opinion in regard to tactics and the fact that there are at least three Socialist organizations in Australia each of which claims to be the legitimate Socialist organization.

The new organization aims at political and industrial organization and action on the lines which are akin to those advocated by Daniel de Leon in America. There are sections of one Socialist Party which practically repudiate political action altogether and in the midst of economic theories there were bound to be hitches in the attempt to amalgamate all the socialist parties under the auspices of those who having broken with the official Labor Party and now seek to form a "militant" party of their own.

Mr. P. Brookfield, the member for Broken Hill (Sturt) in the New South Wales Parliament, has already been expelled from the official Labor Party, but he still holds his seat and is likely to pull the Broken Hill organization with him in support of the new party, although his exact position is as yet undefined. In Victoria the One Big Union leaders have had a reverse in the Yarra electorate where P. J. Smith, one of their leading advocates, was easily defeated by F. Tudor, the leader of the Labor Party in the Federal Parliament, in the selection ballot for the seat. They have also scored a victory, however, as the Victorian Railways Union by a large majority has endorsed the idea of the One Big Union, though this is to some extent discounted by the fact that little more than half of the members of the union exercised their right to vote in ballot.

Altogether the position is interesting. The members of the official Labor Party are denouncing furiously the attackers from within the ranks, "disruptionists" as they are called, while the One Big Union leaders are just as fiercely denouncing the politicians. With the Federal elections looming in the near future the chances of success of the official party have not been improved by these bitter dissensions.

RAILROAD WOMEN WORKERS GATHER

Women's Service Section of the United States Railroad Administration Sponsor for Conference on Problems at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—A national conference to discuss problems of the women workers of the railroads of the United States, the first conference of its kind ever held in this country, according to Miss Pauline Goldmark, manager of the Women's Service Section of the Division of Labor of the United States Railroad Administration, closed a two days' session here recently.

Thirteen railroads were represented, some of them by supervisors in charge of women's work, and other railroads, that have no supervisors, by delegates sent especially to learn of the work that is being done along this line. The conference was held under the auspices of the Women's Service Section of the Railroad Administration. One of the big problems to be taken up by the service department, Miss Goldmark told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, will be the question of keeping women in the positions they are best fitted to fill, and to prove their qualification to hold these positions. The women are paid in the railroad service the same as men for work of the same kind and, said Miss Goldmark, it is to the interest of the women to perform the best possible service in order to maintain their positions in competition with men.

Before the armistice was signed, Miss Goldmark continued, there were 101,000 women employed in the railway service. This number had decreased by the first of July to 82,294. The decrease is due to several causes, she stated, among them the return of men who had been in the military service and the reduction of the labor force as a matter of economy, which affected the women because they were the latest comers.

Miss Goldmark declared that women have proven their ability to handle many lines of railroad work. There had been considerable decrease in the car departments and shop work. Although the shop work had been the one most usually brought to the attention of the public but 5 per cent of the women had been employed in that class of work. The clerical and semi-clerical lines would continue to be the

FEDERATION OF LABOR ATTACKED

I. W. W. and the Communist Party of America Issue Propaganda Designed to Undermine and Destroy the Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Vigorous propaganda against the American Federation of Labor is being carried on here by the I. W. W. and the Communist Party of America. The Communist Party is one of the ultra radical parties formed from the "left wing" of the Socialist Party following the Socialist Party's emergency convention held here a short time ago. It claims to be the real Bolshevik party of America.

One of the tasks of the Communist Party is "the destruction of the existing trade union organizations," so declares an article in The Communist, the official organ of the party. A circular put out by the I. W. W. carries the caption, "Gompers vs. Haywood." This circular makes a comparison of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, with William D. Haywood, I. W. W. leader, intended to be unfavorable to Mr. Gompers.

On the front page of this leaflet is a picture of Mr. Gompers dining with a crowned king, while Mr. Haywood in stripes sits behind the prison bars. Mr. Gompers is charged with "hobnobbing" with the kings of Italy and England, and the circular states that he has nothing better to offer Labor than "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay," while Haywood and the I. W. W. have inscribed on their banner the watchword, "Abolition of the wage system." The reader is asked to choose between the two leaders.

This circular was distributed by the I. W. W. to a crowd of nearly 3000 people who attended a meeting held under the auspices of the Chicago Federation of Labor at the Street Car Men's Auditorium here a few evenings ago. At this meeting Robert M. Minor, former newspaper correspondent, whose radical activities are to be investigated by the United States Senate Judiciary Committee, was the principal speaker. Copies of The Communist containing the attack on trade unionism as it now exists were also sold in the corridors of the building on the same evening.

The article in The Communist declares that "trade unionism is the arch enemy of the militant proletariat,"

JOINT APPEAL BY COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A joint appeal for the financial support of American universities and colleges has been made by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, A. T. Hadley, president of Yale, and John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton, in their desire to protect institutions of higher learning from the disastrous results of high living costs.

The cost of the necessities of life has doubled in the last 10 years, the report explains, and the salaries of professors, never high enough, are now inadequate to enable them to support their families in reasonable comfort. It is therefore practically impossible to recruit the proper type of new men for this profession.

SURRENDER OF VILLA GENERAL REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

EL PASO, Texas—Efforts of Mexican federal troops operating in northern Mexico against rebel forces have resulted in the surrender of Ramon Vega, highest ranking officer of Francisco Villa's forces in the State of Chihuahua, with a force said to comprise several hundred men, to Gen. Rodrigo Quevedo, of Chihuahua City garrison, according to a telegram from General Quevedo received by the consul-general here. The surrender was made on October 24, it is stated.

JOHN M. PARKER TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—John M. Parker, former federal Food Administrator for Louisiana, and candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Theodore Roosevelt, the last time the latter entered the political arena, has announced that he will be a candidate for Governor of Louisiana on an independent Democratic ticket in 1920. State Senator E. M. Stafford, who was out for the independent Democratic nomination for Governor, has announced that he will support Mr. Parker and will manage the latter's campaign. The principal fight will be made against the regular Democratic organization headed by Mayor Martin Behrman of New Orleans.



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EFFICIENCY SOUGHT IN BUILDING TRADES

Report of British Committee of
Employers and Workers Shows
There Has Been Restriction
of Output in the Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England—Amidst the welter of controversy and public utterances of conflicting interests it is refreshing to fall upon the document under the heading, "Organized Public Service in the Building Industry," issued as an "interim report of the committee on scientific management and reduction of costs, appointed by the Industrial Council for the Building Industry."

This committee, consisting of employers and workers, was appointed in February of this year to consider ways and means to enable the building industry to render the most efficient public service. The good people entrusted with this task have labored well and have gone thoroughly into the problems set before them. The result is a report with vision, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is one of the finest pieces of workmanship ever submitted for the consideration of a government department. It is true and somewhat unfortunate that a number of employers' representatives find themselves unable to agree with the report in its entirety, as many of the proposals would require important reservations.

Proceeding on the assumption that labor is destined to play a greater part in the affairs of the industry which it serves, and that the task of the Industrial Council is to develop an entirely new system of industrial control by the members of the industry itself, the workers' organizations throughout the whole of the proposals are to be consulted and share responsibility.

The committee is careful to emphasize the absolute necessity for creating and developing to its fullest capacity what they describe as the "team spirit," the "active cooperation of actual producers—whether by hand or brain—together with the State as representing the community whom they are organized to serve."

Restriction of Output

Bluntly and without qualification the committee agree at once that there is restriction of output, the causes for which they classify under four main heads, viz.: (1) The fear of unemployment; (2) the disinclination of the operatives to make unrestricted profits for private employers; (3) the lack of interest in the industry evidenced by operatives owing to their non-participation in control; (4) inefficiency, both managerial and operative.

Realizing what a tremendous factor casual employment is both in regard to unemployment and in the disorganization of industry, the report aims at the regularization of demand so that every man who legitimately belongs to the industry shall be engaged all the time and not be subject to the old haphazard periods of congestion and stagnation. The proposal is that the industrial council shall immediately set up central regional and local committees, who shall regulate the flow of contracts so as to keep a steady stream of building operations; at times developing and facilitating building schemes, on other occasions retarding or postponing contracts not of an urgent character pending a slack period.

Problem of Unemployment

Throughout the whole report it is urged that the cooperation of government and local administrative authorities should be obtained, not only because public buildings form a considerable proportion of the work done, but also because the public bodies are the duly elected representatives of the community. There is none of the syndicalist or soviet theory about this report; the industry is frankly regarded as subordinate to the community, whose interests it seeks to serve.

It is in dealing with the problems of unemployment and in an effort for the decasualization of labor that the report has struck a new note and offers so many novel proposals. Owing to the seasonal character of the work it is realized that at certain periods it would be difficult to find employment in the industry itself for all their men, so it is proposed to solicit the assistance of other industrial councils, also local authorities, with a view to a seasonal interchange of labor. There is a wide field where men in the building industry, when prevented by climatic conditions from following their ordinary occupations, could be profitably employed on work of a national as well as private character, and which is closely related to their own. The committee instances: (1) Afforestation;

(2) Road-making; (3) Preparation of sites for housing schemes; (4) Demolition of unsatisfactory or condemned areas in preparation for improvements.

"Hiring of Capital"

Having regard to the times in which we live, with the unblushing demand by the extreme elements for the confiscation of capital, repudiation of the national debt, and a disinclination to reward capital for the function performed by it in the community, the outstanding feature of the report, perhaps, is that section devoted to "wages of management" and to the "hiring of capital." Under the latter head attention is drawn to the very precarious position of small employers, particularly where the employer (owner of the capital) is himself the manager of the undertaking. It is admitted—nay, asserted—that the employer is entitled to remuneration as the manager of the concern, and to a further remuneration for the hiring of his capital.

On the first point the committee's experience of trade unions leads them to believe that no opposition will be forthcoming from that quarter to the payment of an adequate salary for efficient service. "The workman demands from the management," as does the management from him, the highest possible efficiency, and respects it where he finds it."

Approved capital, itself, is to be registered and duly audited annually, and is to be guaranteed a rate of interest, limited to an amount to be fixed after further investigation. Where the interest falls short of the prescribed amount, it is to be made up by the industry, providing failure to earn the amount decided upon is not, in the opinion of the auditors, due to faulty or incompetent management.

It is with considerable diffidence that one has to criticize so admirable and intensely human a document, but there is a feeling that although the community generally is frequently mentioned, the interest of the public is not so carefully safeguarded as one would desire. There is a vague feeling also that the committee recognizes that, too; for it says that the solution of this particular problem is to be found in the control of the surplus, by an annual declaration as to how the money has been earned, and to what uses it has been devoted, together with the benefit the public will derive from a "greatly improved product."

Rule of Thumb Methods

Education and research for the improvement of the industry, "scientific" management, superannuation schemes, replacement of capital dissipated through no fault of the management, have all been considered and find a place in the recommendations, and employers come in for a fair share of criticism in consequence of the rule of thumb methods employed by them in calculating costs, frequently resulting in estimates that were "blind, faulty, and unscientific."

In support of this indictment the evidence of experts from the largest building contractors in the country has been obtained, costing systems and charts analyzed and discussed, and papers have been read by experts from government national factories and by representatives of the Quantity Surveyors' Institute, all of whom appear to have entered wholeheartedly into making the report a kind of final word on the subject in hand.

There is a good deal more in the report but space forbids its being dealt with. The number of copies of the report is very limited. It is to be hoped, however, that the council will, when the further report is to hand, see the wisdom of an extensive publication, so as to reach a much wider field of industrial activities than that covered by the industry to which the recommendations in the present instance apply.

TEACHERS' SALARIES RAISED IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Salary increases for all classes of school teachers were approved by the Winnipeg school board at its recent meeting. No objection was raised to the report of the special committee on teachers' salaries and it was adopted without change. The increase will come into effect on January 1, 1920.

The members of the Winnipeg branch of the Manitoba Teachers Federation, however, are not only dissatisfied with the size of the increases, but they insist that representatives of their body ought to have been consulted by the school board.

The Manitoba Free Press, in commenting on the revised schedule of Winnipeg teachers' salaries says: "Nobody will accuse the Winnipeg school board of having swung the pendulum toward over-generosity in arranging a new schedule for the teachers of the city. However, it is a step in the right direction and an attempt to remedy a situation that is becoming

increasingly serious all over Canada—a shortage of teachers.

"Low wages are driving experienced teachers out of the teaching profession and keeping young men and young women from going in. There will be holding up of hands in horror here and there at the proposal that teachers' wages should be standardized and collective bargaining brought into force in the relations between teachers and school boards in Manitoba, but the people who will make the loudest outcry against it might as well realize that the attitude of the public for generations toward the remuneration of teachers is the direct cause of the steps that the teachers are now taking to obtain a living wage. The fact is patent."

UNIVERSITY VOTES SALARY ADVANCES

Leland Stanford Junior Trustees
to Add About \$75,000 to the
Combined Faculty Salaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California—In line with the constantly increasing demand for a more equitable salary scale for teachers and professors throughout the country, the board of trustees of Leland Stanford Junior University has voted a liberal

increase in the annual compensation of members of the faculty. The new scale, which adds about \$75,000 to the combined faculty salaries, will take effect on November 1.

Minimum salaries under the new system are but little less than the maximum salaries now being paid. The new payroll will be based upon the following schedule as far as possible: Instructors, \$1800 to \$2400; assistant professors, \$2500 to \$3000; associate professors, \$3250 to \$4000; professors, \$4500 to \$7500.

In order to make this salary increase possible, the Board of Trustees decided that hereafter a quarterly tuition fee of \$40 will be charged students. No tuition fee has ever been

charged at Stanford University, an incidental fee of \$20 having covered the expenses of registration previously. The tuition fees will become effective January 1, 1920.

In order to avoid any financial difficulties among the students as a result of the tuition fee, the notes of students unable to pay will be accepted by the university, and a liberal time will be allowed in which to redeem the notes after leaving school.

MR. BLASCO IBANEZ IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Vicente Blasco Ibanez, Spanish novelist, has arrived in the United States to lecture and gather material for his work.

NEW PLAN DEVISED BY KANSAS TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—A new plan for meetings of school-teachers of Kansas will be tried this year. For 50 years they have met annually in one big convention, but it has become too large for any hall in the State. The association, therefore, has been divided into four separate meetings, to be held on practically the same days in four corners of the State. Each will have the same program at the same hours. In former years from 5000 to 6000 teachers have attended the meetings.

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ATTITUDE TAKEN BY SPANISH SOCIALISM

Decision Is Made to Adhere to the Third International, Which Is That of the Communists of Russia and Hungary

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—It has just been announced that the Spanish Socialist Party has decided to give its adherence to the Third International of Amsterdam. That settles a question that has been much discussed in recent times, when the line to be taken by the Spanish Socialists, who anticipate a great development in the near future, has been much argued, though there was a fairly general conviction that they would come to the decision just reached.

The Socialists have probably made greater headway in Spain during the last year than in the previous five, both in the Chamber and out of it. Their weakest point may be said to be the want of good organization in the country, and the absence of any constructive program to take the place of the airy ideals that the leaders are continually discussing, saying that they will take definite shape after searching inquiries by committees into economic conditions and so forth. No party in Spain at the present time has a real, practical program of reforms of any character which it intends to put into operation, though some of them pretend they have, and present lists of things they mean to do which it would take any ordinary government a generation to accomplish and a Spanish Government perhaps a century.

A Young and New Party

To be merely critical of the proceedings of such parties and governments is not enough for a young and new party like the Socialists, who must stand or fall by their action, desire, and intention, and who cannot possibly make headway by mere speechifying and the issuing of flamboyant manifestoes. This has been the tendency in recent times, and the Socialist leaders must abandon it. They are menaced now in two or three directions. In the first place, unless they display far more vigor than in the past, they will find the ground cut from under their feet, so far as the proletariat are concerned, by the Syndicalists.

Here in Spain as in other countries a certain difference and rivalry is being manifested between these two aspirants for proletarian support, the one political, the other industrial, but there is in Spain a condition of things that is not common in other countries, in that the proletariat is to an unusual extent virgin soil and is ignorant of the Socialist and Syndicalist catechisms, while at the same time it is vaguely eager for an emancipation, the nature of which it can hardly define, and is highly impressionable, while again the working classes and peasantry have deeper and more real grievances than the corresponding classes in most other countries.

Lack of Leaders

What the party in Spain most sadly lacks is real leaders. It has none. The simple Socialist politics of its old chief, Pablo Iglesias, belong to another era; some of the new men in the Chamber, like Indalecio Prieto, the Bilbao deputy, have certainly stirred things up, but on the whole they have hardly fulfilled expectations, and the bulk of the work has continually fallen upon the small group of "martyrs" who suffered imprisonment in Cartagena for their share in the famous August revolutionary strike. In leadership and practical work here again the Syndicalists, without parliamentary representation, have gained most, for their chiefs are practical men who have worked in the mines and on the railways, know what they are talking about, and have never cultivated politics as a profession.

It is in this important and difficult situation that the Spanish Socialists have gone about setting their house in order to some extent, and have determined to give their support to the Third International, which is that of Lenin and Trotsky, the International of the Communists of Russia and Hungary. This is good, no doubt, from the Socialist point of view, as far as it goes, but what does it amount to? In this connection a very interesting

and frank statement has been made in the columns of the "Sol" upon the present position of the party, and though it is not signed, it is evidently put forward by high authority. After referring to certain manifestations of sympathy with the Communist republics of Hungary and Russia, on the part of the Spanish Socialists, and to protests made by them against all interference with those republics, the writer says that Spanish Socialism has now a much more concrete means of expressing its adherence to the Communist action in those countries.

Object of the International

Some months ago at the time of the joint meeting in Switzerland of the Socialist and Labor representatives, it says, the idea of organizing the Third International on a more extremist basis, the Second International having failed, emanated from the Lenin government. Its program was reduced to this formula: "The function of the proletariat at the present time should be that of taking over governmental power and substituting for it a proletarian organization which should rest on the dictatorship of the workers." This, it is said, is the supreme object of the Communist International, which approves of continual revolutionary action against capitalism, not forgetting that during the war the Socialists strengthened the sacred union in the various belligerent countries.

But though the Socialists of other countries, or sections of them, had given their adherence to the Third International, the Spanish Socialists had hitherto not signified themselves as for or against, nor had even examined the question. Yet the party was opposed to all intervention in Russia, and it had to be recognized that there existed among Spanish Socialists, especially among the masses, a movement favorable to the Russian and Hungarian governments, a movement which was more sentimental than doctrinal. This sentiment of sympathy toward the Russian and Hungarian revolutions was very intense in town and country. Socialist newspapers had come into existence whose chief raison d'être was to support Bolshevism. New publications that appeared adopted expressive titles such as The Red Wave. There were not wanting enthusiasts who, believing that the action of the party hitherto had been antiquated, had tried, with not very brilliant success so far, to establish Communist associations.

On the other hand, groups whose chief business was to propagate Bolshevism were extending. Some organizations, such as the Juventud Socialista de Madrid, had attached themselves to the Third International without expecting any national adhesion. The initiative in the latter matter was not taken by those who by propaganda had signified themselves in favor of Bolshevism, but by others who during the war had shown their fervor for the Allies. The economic crisis which the war had produced represented the failure of the capitalist system, and set up in every country the essential conditions for a social transformation. For that reason those Spanish elements which had been referred to supported it. And it was finally pointed out that such a decision as this must have far-reaching importance in the home politics of Spain, since, to name only one inevitable consequence, all contact with non-Socialist radical parties would have to be broken off.

JUDGE PARKER WANTS THE TREATY RATIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Judge Alton B. Parker, who has arrived in Great Britain from the United States on a short visit, said, in an interview with a press representative, that the unveiling of the statue of Abraham Lincoln at Manchester was only one of the incidents associated with the work of the American committee for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking peoples, of which Mr. Roosevelt had been the honorary chairman, and with which the following are, or have been, actively connected: Mr. Choate, Mr. Root, Mr. Bryan, and Andrew Carnegie.

"This started long before the war," said Judge Parker, "10 years ago in fact. The committee proposed to celebrate the 100 years' peace along the greatest international boundary of the world, 2840 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific without a fort, gunboat, soldier, or policeman to take care of

their respective interests. Since the Treaty of Ghent in 1817, there have been many controversies which were settled by arbitration or diplomacy.

"Britain and America have the same language, the same common law," Judge Parker went on. "Only seven years ago I quoted in the American courts a decision of an English judge, and was successful in establishing my proposition. We treasure most the principles of English liberty, which are imbedded in every one of the 48 states of America. We want to see if the world cannot be so managed that the problems between nations can be settled by world courts, or by arbitration, just as problems between individuals are settled."

Judge Parker said he was not aware of any anti-British propaganda by American Irishmen, but he assumed that until the Irish question was settled, Irishmen in the United States would not be happy. "It is not my view," he said, "that American opinion is irritated by the non-settlement of the Irish problem, or that friendship with Great Britain will be incomplete till that happens. The American people," he added, "want to have the closest possible relations with Great Britain, and they have no intention of refusing their affection because Great Britain has not disposed of a domestic matter."

"Speaking of the Peace Treaty," he said, "the great majority of the people of the United States desired to see it ratified without any amendment whatever. If it was not ratified it would be a blow to the Republicans."

MEDICAL ACTIVITY IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Both in state and federal circles the Australian branch of the British Medical Association has been most active in proposing so-called reforms in legislation affecting the public health. The most important move was the submission to the commonwealth government of a series of resolutions dealing primarily with an extension of the public health service.

The federal committee of the British Medical Association in its recommendations urged uniformity of legislation throughout the states, with the close cooperation and assistance of the federal government. The scheme for the state departmental organization provided for the following:

(1) A central health authority and local authority. (2) The states to be divided into districts under the supervision of a whole-time district inspector. (3) The council of each municipality, or other local authority, to be the unit of health administration. (4) Each municipal council or combination of councils to have a whole-time medical officer of health.

An extension of a system of medical inspection of school children was a feature in the proposal put before the federal government, but the most important revolutionary recommendation sought to give the medical attendant in certain cases the power of giving written directions to contacts which would be legally binding on the persons concerned. It was also proposed that in certain cases the doctor should be given the power to inoculate "all house and family contacts with a prophylactic dose of vaccine."

The bitterness of the struggle in this State between the British Medical Association and the Friendly Societies, while it has brought criticism from government and press upon the heads of the medical profession, has done much to force on the nationalization of medicine, or at least the consideration of what is called "preventive medicine," a phrase which figures in the proposals put before the federal government.

ROYAL AIR FORCE AND PEACE FLYING

Large Military Program Is Objected To, Demand Being for Development of a British Civil Aviation Department

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Few people have yet thought much about the great change in Western Europe that will be wrought by the abolition of conscription as understood before and during the war. The limitation of Germany's army and navy, and the ideals embraced by the covenant of the League of Nations will presumably mean that for the present, at any rate, Europe will not again become the "armed camp" it was for years before Armageddon. And it is likely enough that the last people to realize this will be the various war offices, admiralties, and air ministries.

Already in Great Britain, an agitation concerning national expenditure has shaken the Admiralty and Air Ministry, not because there has been any willful opposition to the coming of the new era, but simply on account of sheer departmental inertia; and it is not easy for big organizations at a moment's notice to shrink to very small ones: this is, indeed, almost as difficult as the reverse process.

Developing Air Lines

So far as air services are concerned, the change should not be so much one of size as of quality; and in that respect, from the point of view of the staffs and the personnel, the outlook should not be so very disturbing: inevitable demobilization, but a vast new business in the direction of commercial aeronautics and the development of state air lines to be organized. In the United States and France already definite measures have been taken.

In Great Britain, curiously enough, the situation seems to have been very imperfectly understood by the Air Ministry, with the result that the air estimates for the present year totaled £64,000,000, including no more than £3,000,000 for civil aviation, experiments, and research. It now looks as if the largest possible bone had been taken from the taxpayer, and that this bone is the subject of pretty fierce inter-departmental struggling and snarling. But already the order has gone forth that a smaller bone is to be substituted for the large one, and it has been made perfectly clear that the provision for military aeronautics is to be drastically cut down. Hence the order to stop all airship construction.

Neither the government nor the public appear to understand the situation, and the only possible solution. All they see is an insistence upon economy on the one hand, and opposition to economy from the people who have been spending the money. Perhaps it would have been too much to expect of the chiefs of the air staff that they should say: "We only need a very few millions for the maintenance of an adequate Royal Air Force, so far as overland and overseas military operations are concerned; but we can do with as large a sum as you can spare for the development of the Civil Aviation Department which, in cooperation with the General Post Office, and by its own activities, will almost immediately be able to show a return in the form of revenue for some of the outlay."

Large Fighting Squadrons

That is what should have been. Instead, there was an insistence upon the maintenance of an unnecessarily

large number of fighting squadrons and upon the development of purely military airships. The heads of the Civil Aviation Department either could not see the great opportunity that lay before it, or were departmentally too weak to put up a fight against the other side.

There was much talk early in the year of government aid for the development of flying. Naturally enough, little has been done. The Postmaster-General refused to stake anything on it. The idea of grants and subsidies was ridiculed as out of the question for a country groaning under the burden of war. Belatedly enough, an offer of prizes for commercial aeroplanes was made, but the sum offered—£64,000—and the terms have failed to arouse the slightest interest in the aeronautical world. This competition will certainly not save the situation.

The aviation industry was expected to shrink to small proportions after the war, but no reasonable man contemplated its shrinking to less than pre-war proportions, or imagined that any of the real pioneer designing firms would be squeezed out. Yet it has come to that; and the Civil Aviation Department is apparently resigned to it.

The airship fiasco has proved a blessing in disguise, it has served to illuminate the new path. After two reversals of policy in the brief period of five weeks, the Undersecretary for the Air announced that the Admiralty would be content with the two last completed big airships, but only on condition that the Air Ministry so fostered and encouraged the airship building industry that an emergency at any time would find it capable of supplying as many airships as would be required. To that end the Air Ministry invited manufacturers to form a committee and draw up a program for commercial development.

Small War Nucleus

That, in a nutshell, is the plan that must apply throughout aviation. No country will consent to a big outlay on military preparations. Germany is restricted to building commercial aircraft, but is not stinted as regards them. She is already making good use of her opportunities. The Royal Air Force in Great Britain must be, in the main, a force concerned with peace flying, with a very small

nucleus under war training capable of rapid expansion in case of need.

In the United States mail carrying by air is firmly established. The air service is being vigorously recruited, not for war activities, but for peaceful developments. In France the stage has been reached when an air line in Morocco is subsidized; there is a general coordination board for aviation; and four big rigid airships are being constructed.

An ingenious calculation, which is based upon accurate information, and is sound enough in argument for practical purposes, shows that as regards Great Britain, taking the probability of war as occurring once in 50 years, the comparative figures for military and civil aviation in the future are as follows:

Military flying 260,000 ton miles per year.

Civil aviation state mail 5,000,000 ton miles per year.

Trend of Air Policy

Civil flying, by which is meant the carriage of the Empire's mails, represents 20 times the ton mileage of military aviation. From this conclusion the general trend of air policy may be foreseen; the organization should provide for state mail service as compared to military service in a proportion of roughly 20 to 1. From this it follows obviously and definitely that the organization should be mainly a civil one.

At the moment it almost seems as if Great Britain lacked the energy and foresight of the United States, and had not the power of recovery of sorely stricken France. But it is hoped that this article will have made it clear that this view is not the true one, and that the real cause of the trouble has been the mis-direction of affairs by the authorities who, early in the year, diverted large sums that ought to have been put aside for civil aviation to the maintenance of the status quo at the Air Ministry.

ALIENS ARE REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Six of 67 applicants for naturalization papers at Edwardsville, Illinois, have been denied because of pro-German and radical Socialist and Communist views.

NEW ALLOWANCES FOR DISABLED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A new scale of allowances has come into force for disabled men receiving industrial training under the Ministry of Labor. The new scale is as follows:

	Per Week
Single man	45s.
Married man with wife but no children	50s.
Married man with wife and one child under 16	57s. 6d.
Add 6s. for each additional child under 16	

The above figures apply to former privates. There are extra allowances for former non-commissioned officers and warrant officers. In addition there is an efficiency bonus of 5s. a week, payable on the man's completion of his course of training, if his attendance and efficiency are satisfactory. An allowance is made for men who have to live away from home. Free training is provided and on certain conditions traveling fares and free railway tickets home twice a year are allowed to men training away from home.

ONTARIO'S COAL SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

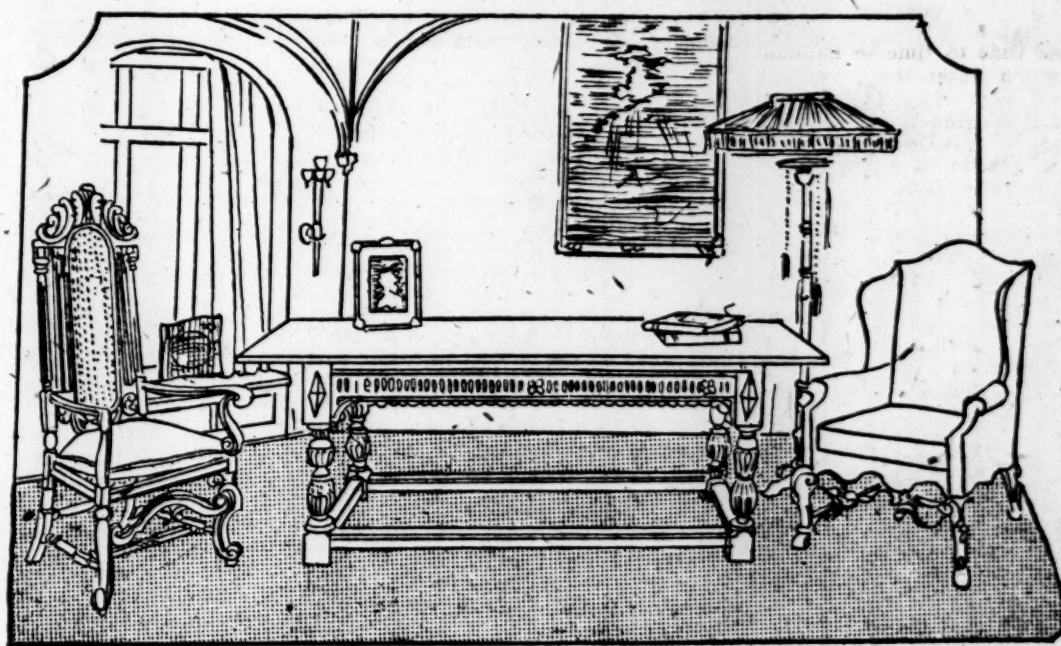
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—A statement issued by H. A. Harrington, of the Provincial Fuel Administration, says that there is a great scarcity of coal in Ontario, and the United States shippers find themselves absolutely unable to catch up with the orders. The soft coal situation, he declares, is really alarming, there being a present shortage of 700,000 tons, and to get this quantity to destination before navigation closes is a physical impossibility. Negotiations in Washington between the coal miners and operators with regard to nationalizing the mines, it is believed, will result in a suspension of work and the basis upon which the mines will resume operation is only conjectural. He predicts that the price will go considerably higher than it is at the present time.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Choice and Unusual Furniture of Character

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Warwick Arm Chair—(Illustrated)

In the late eighteenth century we find the chairs still tall and stately and the ornamental carvings a prominent feature. The cresting in this chair is rare, showing a pyramidal series of long, graceful C curves supported by small, tapering columns on either side of the cane panel. The legs and front stretcher also show these bold and graceful curves popular at this time—by some attributed to Flemish influence. 182.00

Walnut Refectory Table—(Illustrated)

The table illustrated is of extremely neat workmanship and beautiful carving. While the original was of English make, it was evidently inspired by contemporary Continental taste. The classical expression of the carvings expresses the cultivated artist in the craftsman. Size 77x30 148.00

Fireside Chair—(Illustrated)

A form of upholstered easy chair. Very popular about 1700. The quaint high back with wing suggests ease and comfort. The frame is of beautifully carved walnut, curious cabriole legs ending in fetlock hoofs. The recessed stretcher is still Carolan in design. This chair is from a noted Hampton Court model. 150.00

Early English Dining Room Dresser—This chest-upon-stand, one of the early form sideboards, is a fascinating, decorative piece, with its walnut geometrical panels on oak, coin drop handles; this sideboard is 6 ft. long. 275.00

Oak Wall Table—With similar effective treatment as the dresser above. 179.00

Italian Spinnet Desk—Modelled after an espinnette, with the classic vase-shaped ends of the Renaissance. 98.00

Colonial Library Table—Late Sheraton, 6 fluted taper legs. Choice selected mahogany, 64 inches long, 28 inches wide; an interesting old carved work. 123.00

Chippendale Knee-Hole Table—A very choice model, with the cabriole leg and large claw and ball foot. Column finished corners and willow brasses. 76 in. long, 30 in. wide, 20 in. knee-hole. 106.00

Old Connecticut Carved Chest—Connecticut was early noted for its carved chests. This chest is a very rare specimen, the different panels in relief carving show figures and subjects of the crude old copper-plate design. 75.00

Mahogany and Gilt Mirror—Early Colonial, broken pediment with the gilt eagle between, gilt blue bell drapery, 34 in. x 24 in. plate. 32.00

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Mirrors at \$3 French panels, picture tops, mahogany or antique gold frame; 9x25 1/2.	Mirrors at \$5 French panels, picture tops, antique gold frame; 9x30.
Mirrors at \$4.50 French panels, picture tops, hand-carved turned gold frame; 9x25.	Mirrors at \$8.50 French panels, picture tops, hand-carved powder burnish finish; 10x36.
Mirrors at \$4.50 French panels, picture tops, light blue and gold frame; 7x28.	Mirrors at \$10 French panels, picture tops, hand-carved top ornaments; 9x36.
Mirrors at \$3.95 French panels, picture tops, bright burnished gold top ornament; 7 1/2 x 29.	Mirrors at \$15 Oval mirrors, bowknot top, blue and gold enamel; 20x28. Third Floor.

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LORD ASKWITH ON COAL SITUATION

Proposal Made for Commission of Inquiry to Find Changes Needed to Promote Industry in Interests of Entire Nation

LONDON, England—Above the clamor of tongues, of Labor—as represented by the miners—on the one hand, shouting that they will have nationalization and nothing but nationalization, and the mine owners, on the other, vociferating in more modulated but equally determined tones, that they will have none of it, a recent letter from Lord Askwith, formerly Chief Industrial Commissioner, in *The Times*, sounds a clear, intelligible note above the racket.

Lord Askwith certainly earns the gratitude of the mere public for voicing what many of them, who are neither workpeople nor employers, desire. His letter is a plea for consideration, without temper or recrimination, of a subject vitally important to the country as a whole. Before steps are taken either to nationalize the mines or to adopt "the half-hearted and stop-gap government proposal" to acquire mining royalties, he submits that it is essential that at least a commission of inquiry, free from suspicion of partisanship and with wide knowledge of industry should be appointed to report upon the definite changes necessary to place the coal industry in the best position in the interests of the whole Nation.

"To the ordinary man," Lord Askwith writes, "nationalization is nothing more than a word or a cry. It is not understood. Its results have not been explained. Its method of working is not shown. Without any clear facts upon which judgment may be exercised, the people are faced with a demand when their burdens are very heavy. They are told there is no course but to yield and to be hustled into another huge national undertaking. This, I think, will cause resentment, and militate greatly against the unity which is so essential to the well-being of our country, and also to the well-being of Labor."

Public Attitude

"There are two points which beset the minds of ordinary men on this subject of coal. The first is a strong desire for a cheap, plentiful, and regular supply of coal. A man desires warmth and comfort in his home, and facility for maintaining, improving, and enlarging the business or industry in which he is engaged. The second is growing annoyance, even anger, at the perpetual quarrels reported in one or another coalfield, culminating from time to time in national quarrels which upset the plans and livelihood of every one in the country. The public, if convinced, would accept any reasonable scheme which would relieve their minds of anxiety upon these two points. Other points are subsidiary."

"The miners' leaders appear to say that the course which they are proposing will satisfy these two points, and that in addition the system will insure the best conditions for the coal workers. Obviously, unless the country is prosperous, no system will insure to the miners, or any other workers, good and improving conditions."

"I have been present at the Trade Union Congress and have heard the speeches made upon the subject."

"The strong impression left upon my mind by the speeches, and by the opinions everywhere expressed by members of the public, is that the miners, although they claim to advocate a plan which will suit the public, have not taken nearly enough trouble to prove the value of their plan, and have not convinced the public either of the value of their plan or that they mean well by the community. Consequently the issue is serious. Although the Nation, if convinced, would only too gladly accept the proposals of the miners, there will be worse friction than was ever known in the past if nationalization is carried through by the force of one section of the community, and a retrocession from the step once taken is very likely to be impracticable. A reasonable majority of the people ought to be convinced, and those who advocate so far-reaching a plan ought to be able to convince them. There should be time for the Nation to examine, criticize, and understand so large a movement. At present little beyond a word is placed before it."

Nation Unconvinced

Lord Askwith goes on to point out that rightly or wrongly the Nation has not been convinced by the report of the coal commission and does not

believe that the coal commission inquiry was thorough, unprejudiced, or disinterested. "If any impression beyond utter distaste remains in the mind of the public," he adds, "it is that the question at issue is a fight between the miners and the mine owners, a wholly wrong impression to be created upon a matter of such moment as the organization of the most important industry in the country."

The miners' frequent expression of lack of confidence in the government, Lord Askwith contends, might have made the former very careful that any inquiry affecting their industry was conducted with the aim of convincing the public of the soundness and justice of their views, and that there was no packed jury nor any feeling that immense power was being used to rush a position for selfish ends. If it is intended to rush the position and press nationalization at all costs, Lord Askwith warns the miners it will be taken as an attempt to stampede the people and will create a bitterness absolutely inimical to cooperation or unity. He doubts whether, if the miners succeed in their campaign, they will be particularly pleased with the result.

Referring to the demand of the miners for a voice in the management of the coal industry, Lord Askwith, with the utmost frankness, says that obviously the extreme Labor men mean the whole voice. It is also equally clear, he says, what the mine owners mean when they object to any interference with management, but, he says, it is not clear what the coal commission report means or the Whiteley council mean by the same phrase.

Position of Managers

Management, he reminds the workers, is the most highly specialized part of any business, and he invites them to consider the resentment of a skilled miner or mechanic if he was informed of a proposal that some one who knew nothing of the intricacy of his business was to be appointed to have a say as to how the coal was to be got or how the mechanism of a machine was to be assembled. "The best managers," he continues, "while alive to the desires of both employers and men, are as little inclined to submit to officious interference of their directors as to factious interference of the employees. . . . Imagine the position of such managers when called upon to consult a workman or a committee of their own workmen elected, not because of the ability he or they have shown in the expert business of management, but because a man has succeeded in securing election by his fellows. Popular election is the worst type of recommendation for such a position. A delegate so elected will sooner or later find himself in the position of losing the confidence of his fellows or supporting proposals for the management of the business which he knows to be wrong. Ill-considered schemes which can lead to such a result are valueless."

RAILWAYS' FINANCIAL STANDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In reply to a question in the Canadian House of Commons recently, in reference to railway matters in Canada, Dr. Reid, the Minister of Railways, stated that in the last 65 years, the Grand Trunk had received in cash subsidies \$15,642,000. There had been no land subsidy. During the last 37 years the Canadian Pacific Railway had received \$31,869,000, including \$25,000,000 on the original construction. Land grants to the Canadian Pacific Railway were: Main line, 18,206,896 acres; Souris branch, 1,408,704 acres; Pipestone extension, 200,320 acres. Cash subsidies paid to the Canadian Northern Railway during the last 25 years totaled \$27,159,000. Land grants were: Canadian Northern Railway 3,422,525 acres; Manitoba and South Eastern, 680,320 acres.

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DEFENDING BRITISH EMPIRE IN PACIFIC

Lord Jellicoe, on Visit to New Zealand, Advocates Preparedness by Means of Strong Fleet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Lord Jellicoe, Admiral of the Fleet, who is now on his way to Canada, visited New Zealand for the purpose of advising the Dominion Government regarding naval defense. He had already been in Australia and presented a report, with recommendations to the Commonwealth Government. It is understood that following his voyage to the different parts of the Empire, Lord Jellicoe will make a general report to the British Government regarding the naval defense of British interests in the Pacific and the part to be played by the self-governing dominions on this side of the world. Lord Jellicoe, who commanded the Grand Fleet in the early part of the war, does not disguise his belief that the Pacific is going to be an international storm center in the years to come, and his recommendations will involve New Zealand and Australia in important additions to their defense expenditure.

"For our purposes naval defense is absolutely vital," said Lord Jellicoe. "There are other Nations that aspire to have great navies, but sea power is not as important to those Nations as it is to us. Cut off sea communications for two or three months, as the Germans hoped to do, and we are done."

The United States, for example, might be cut off from communication overseas without causing the slightest interference with the food supply and the essential industries to any American citizen. Our position is entirely different.

"The Next War"

"There has been a tendency among various people since peace was proclaimed to think that there is no hurry about being ready for the next war. People argue that the world is exhausted and that it will be twenty, thirty or fifty years before the next war, if ever there is a next war. Well, the lesson of history is that one war breeds another. I see no indication that we are done with war."

"We have only to look round the world at the present time to see that the millennium is just about as far off as it ever has been. The subject that has been occupying my mind for the last five or six months has been the naval defense of the Pacific. The Pacific is an ocean which is growing in importance day by day as regards naval affairs. It is an ocean which contains certain possibilities of future trouble. We all hope that those possibilities will never mature, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are factors in the Pacific which may give rise to future international complications. Wise statesmen, if these complications arise, may get over them. But in any case they will be very much helped in their task if those portions of the British Empire situated in the Pacific have a strong right arm."

"For naval defense in the Pacific there are three separate forces re-

quired. The first is a striking force, the second is a force for the protection of trade, and the third is a force for the protection of the harbors of the British Empire in the Pacific. I am endeavoring to separate in my mind those three subjects, and in the proposals which I have placed before the Government of Australia I have done so. The protection of trade is the subject in which perhaps most people take the greatest interest. It is a matter that is vital to the British dominions in the southern Pacific. The dominions saw for themselves how inadequately it was carried out in the early days of the recent war."

Pacific Inadequately Defended

"Ever since 1902 we had been gradually weakening our naval forces abroad. This movement was forced upon us by the menace which was growing day by day nearer home. The result was that when the crash came the forces out here were really inadequate to the protection of British trade. They were inadequate first by reason of the number of ships, and secondly by reason of the fact that such ships as were out here were almost entirely engaged in seeing to the safety of troops."

Lord Jellicoe's recommendations do not bind New Zealand, but naturally they will carry great weight with the government. The proposal of the admiral is that the Dominion should maintain a force of light cruisers for commerce protection and should cooperate tactically with the forces of Australia and with the units that the British Government is prepared to

maintain in the Pacific. He considers that submarines are required for harbor protection, though they are less essential than the cruisers. Britain is ready to provide ships of suitable classes, if New Zealand will undertake to man and maintain them.

How far the government will go on these lines remains to be seen. The country is on the verge of a general election, and the contending political parties, at the moment, are more interested in local affairs and prospects than in schemes of naval defense. But there is a well defined understanding among the public men of New Zealand that matters of defense are not to be mixed with politics, and the government that takes office after the election will be able to tackle the question without encountering fractious opposition from the other party. It is certain that New Zealand will not forget that during the recent war a German raider, the Wolf, was able to lay minefields off the coast of the Dominion because all the available British cruisers were required on the other side of the world.

MICHIGAN REGENTS AT YALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—The entire board of regents of the University of Michigan, with the president, secretary, and librarians of the university, have just completed a visit at Yale University. They came for the express purpose of visiting the Yale library and the Elizabethan Club, in connection with library plans of the University of Michigan. The Elizabethan Club is said to have one of the best Shakespeare collections in the world.

UNFAIR PRICES LAID TO FOOD GAMBLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—"Food gamblers must be eliminated if American consumers are ever to purchase food at fair values," declared J. H. McLaurin, president of the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association, in a telegram to the Southern News Office of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is my opinion that indications are that sugar brokers at New Orleans and sugar producers of Louisiana are proposing to take an outrageous advantage of the present sugar shortage. I am able to observe very slight, if any, decline in the general level of food prices."

"The Department of Justice's positive attitude against hoarding and profiteering is necessarily operating to hold values firmer than would otherwise be the case. Markets on many staples have thus been fixed before reaching the hands of the wholesale distributors. Distributors on the Pacific coast are in control of salmon, canned and evaporated fruits and raisins, and the American public as a result is compelled to pay unwarranted prices."

NEGRO PRODUCTS EXHIBITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Negroes of seven parishes of Louisiana exhibited more than 3000 pieces of their handiwork, from chairs to preserved fruits and home made silk dresses, at the Negro Inter-Parish Fair which closed here recently.

WAIT for the Revolutionary Six

ONCE again we counsel you to wait.

Price, Performance, Economies and Fine Appearance will well justify a little more patience.

At the offices of the Corporation, a great flood of inquiries comes in on the tide of every mail. At the great Elizabeth, N. J., plant, every effort is being made to hasten the Day of Big Production—400 to 500 Sixes, day after day.

By this time, all America is realizing that the Six is not merely a most remarkable car, but one of the few Epoch-Making Cars of Automobile History.

Automobile men on all sides are complimenting us for our American spirit in overcoming the many obstacles, which, for years, had made the coming of such a car impossible.

Today the Six is fully developed. Each of the revolutionary forward steps has justified itself during two years of testing, over asphalt and mud, levels and hills, smooth roads

and ruts—200,000 miles of it.

Each of the new principles has won the approval of prominent members of the Society of Automotive Engineers. One of them, the new three point Cantilever Spring Suspension, accomplishes a remarkable result—in effect adding a good 30 inches to the 112 inch wheel-base and giving this light economic car (approximately 2,100 pounds) all the road luxury of those ponderous extravagant palaces of 142 inch base. The chassis also is radically simple—eliminating costly material and greatly expediting quantity production.

A car of handsome appearance, that gets you about as only a Six can—averaging 17 to 20 miles per gallon of gasoline throughout the tests.

The People's Six—Economic to Buy—Economic to Keep.

Shortly, from Elizabeth, the base of production, great train loads of Sixes will be shipping to the four points of the compass.

And at the other extensive plants of the Willys Corporation—at Toledo, O., Syracuse and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., production of the Auto-Lite, New Process Gears and Willys Light will go on in the never-yet-achieved effort to keep pace with increasing demand. To date over a million and a half Auto-Lite sets have been produced and marketed—New Process Gears are being produced for over 2,000 automotive vehicles per day—the Willys Light is just coming into production, and, in one single month, has booked orders for 20,000 sets.

Each of these industries is a source of supply for the new Six—in fact, practically every item of the new car, from raw material to finished product, is produced by the Willys Corporation, or by controlled and closely allied industries.

Anyone desiring further information about the plans and car program of the Willys Corporation should write for our booklet.

Willys Corporation

52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York

N. B.—This is one of a series of advertisements to acquaint the public, automobile trade and buyers of motor cars in general with the present scope and important plans of The Willys Corporation.

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MEXICO PRODUCES VALUABLE FIBERS

Demand for Henequen Outranks the Supply—Jute a Source of Wealth—Cultivation of Zapaue and Other Useful Plants

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ORIZABA, Mexico—Mexico is essentially a fiber-producing country, but it is a fact that the fiber which in point of consumption ranks next to cotton for the world's daily needs, and which could be cultivated successfully in many parts of Mexico, has so far been neglected almost entirely in favor of other fibers which require less attention in their cultivation. By thus neglecting the jute fiber, the Mexicans have again shown their indifference to a source of wealth which would at the present time return large profits for the labor expended.

Fibers in daily use are commercially divided into two classes, "hard" and "soft," and at one time Mexico supplied fully 70 per cent of the "hard" class; but, owing to various causes, her production has seriously diminished, while other countries have increased their acreage under cultivation.

In the "hard" fiber class, sisal (henequen), which is Mexico's principal fiber, is produced in the Yucatan Peninsula, and, owing to its cheapness, great strength and the fact that when wet it does not "kink," is in great demand in the United States for manufacture into binder twine and cordage, an ever increasing demand which is far larger than the supply.

Henequen Plant

The henequen plant flourishes in the semi-arid stretches in a pretty wild state, and where not more than seven or eight inches of rain falls annually, but the heavy dews, which are a feature of Yucatan and which rather a great part of the year, give the plants the nourishment required; and the leaves are so constructed by nature that the dew-drops on them run down into the center of the plant, where the necessary moisture is required.

Each mature plant carries 80 to 100 leaves which are somewhat concave in form and usually attain a length of four feet or more. After the plant reaches maturity a tall stalk is thrown up from it which often exceeds its height three or four times. This stalk carries 20 to 24 lateral small branches that support the very numerous flowers, and from which come the bulbils. These bulbils on falling to the ground throw out rootlets, which, after getting a hold, constitute a new plant. Some plants reproduce themselves by means of suckers which sprout from the wide-spreading roots of the parent, and are left standing until 12 inches or more in height, when they are removed, piled into heaps and left until the cut surfaces are scarred over, when they are set out in the fields, as many as 1000 to the acre. The bulbils have first to be set out in nurseries until they attain a height of 12 inches, when they likewise are planted, but they require further attention until they are some 24 inches high, after which they can take care of themselves.

The Spanish Conquistadores of the fifteenth century were the first to learn that the henequen plant could be put to good service, and it was not long before their ships were supplied with ropes made from it. Of late its manufacture into bags has been begun, and these bags are meeting with approval on account of their good wearing qualities. Contracts have been signed, it is said, for a large number for the Chilean nitrate trade.

Zapaue and Other Fibers

Zapaue, which is carefully cultivated in some parts of the country, on the highlands, is practically identical with the sisal plant, its color being green instead of a bluish gray, whilst the leaves are more slender and not quite so fleshy. This plant is not grown on anything like the same scale as henequen, but probably fiber to the value of \$1,000,000 gold may be exported annually.

Other fibers such as itile, etc., are produced in varying quantities, the greater part of these being made up locally into bags for transporting goods on muleback across country, and for carrying minerals, etc., in the mining districts.

In the "soft" class of fibers, Mexico is a large producer of cotton, which grows extremely well in the Laguna district, where the soil is particularly well adapted for its growth, and where the Nazas River gives the water required. The cotton here produced is of good quality and finds a ready sale among the large number of mills which are scattered throughout the country, while a fair amount has of late been exported to Europe, where it commands a good price.

WOMAN SEEKS PLACE AS JUDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—For the first time in the history of New York, a woman has been nominated for a judicial office by one of the leading political parties. Miss Bertha Rembaugh, whose name will appear on the city ballots as a candidate for justice of the Municipal Court in Manhattan, has been nominated by the Republican Party for the first district in which three justices are to be elected, each to serve a term of 10 years at a salary of \$8000 a year.

Miss Rembaugh has been practicing law in this city for 15 years and has devoted much time to interests of charitable and civic organizations, and to pleading for women and girls in the

night court. She is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College and of the New York University Law School. After incorporating the Intercollegiate Woman Suffrage League, Miss Rembaugh, who was active in suffrage campaigns in this State, wrote a book on "The Political Status of Women" and is now chairman of the state executive committee for women voters. During the war she gave legal advice without compensation to soldiers and sailors as a member of the Red Cross bar committee. She is also counsel for the Bureau of Immigration, receiver in bankruptcy cases and counsel in scores of tenement dispossession cases.

CENTERS FOR GIRLS IN FACTORY CITIES

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—As an outgrowth of the industrial centers carried on by the war work council of the Young Women's Christian Association in the munition cities, eight demonstration centers are being started in eight manufacturing cities of the country to work out further this experiment in democracy. The center in St. Louis, Missouri, is to be opened early in November. It is a big old-fashioned house down in the industrial section of the city—now much overshadowed by factories. The whole house is being remodeled and furnished as an attractive club. Next to it is a big open lot which is to be used for outdoor recreation.

Ten thousand girls work in shoe, garment, or candy factories within walking distance of this house. It is an experiment in democracy that is being tried out in these centers, for the direction and management of their clubs and the planning of their recreation is very largely in the hands of the girls themselves. The houses are opened for these industrial girls to have a chance to work out their own ideas and the sort of good times they want. If these centers serve their purpose, they will point out some milestones on the way in which the Young Women's Christian Association can be most helpful to, and can in its own turn be most helped by the industrial girls of America.

GERMAN PROFESSOR REMINDED OF LOUVAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Prof. Franz Keibel of the University of Koenigsberg, Germany, who asked the aid of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, in procuring the return of certain private property of his at Strassburg, which, he asserts, the French Government has retained, is sharply reminded of the burning of the Library at Louvain by President Lowell in his reply. "If you can prove to me," says President Lowell, "that you protested against the burning of the Library at Louvain, and that you endeavored to secure protection and such treatment of the universities in the Belgian and French territory occupied by the Germans, then I will exert any influence that I may possess to procure the return of your personal scientific property."

WEST INDIES OBJECT TO PROPOSED SALE

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands—Chambers of the British West Indian Islands, representing producers, merchants and other residents of these British possessions, are urging the adoption of resolutions objecting to the proposal of Lord Rothermere that some of the British West Indian colonies should be sold to a foreign power (the United States) to help liquidate the British war debt. Those interested in the movement are convinced that the increased production and closer interrelation throughout the British Empire will result in prosperity which would render it unnecessary to part with any portion of the Empire.

DEPARTMENT OF EAST COMMAND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard, who commanded the second army in France, has been assigned to command the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York. He will succeed Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry, retired.

MANDATORY PLAN ON THRACE OPPOSED

Majority of People in Province, Who Are Greek, Declared to Be Capable of Self-Government and Entitled to Decide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The League of Friends of Greece in America is often asked why Greece has objections to the latest plan reported to have been submitted to the Conference at Paris by the United States Administration for a mandatory in Thrace.

"According to the well-understood purpose of mandates," says the League, "such a form of government is to be established only where peoples, emerging from the dark domination of the Turks, are not capable of independent self-government. Races which can govern themselves, it has been agreed by all, should have the right to determine the form of government they think best for themselves. Now, Greece objects to the plan of making Thrace a mandatory, on the ground that the majority of the population of that Province, which is Greek, is capable of self-government. Moreover, the Greek Kingdom, in its nearly 1000 years of independence, has developed all the elements of good administration, not only for the people of the Greek race, but also for all foreign minorities that have come under it. If, then, on the one hand, the Thracians themselves are capable of self-government, and, on the other hand, the Greek Government is a fair and just one, the provision for mandates should not be applied in the case of Thrace.

Wishes of Greeks in Thrace

"Another objection which the Greek nation has to the United States plan in regard to Thrace, is that this plan violates the twenty-second article of the covenant of the League of Nations. 'Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a state of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.'

"The Greeks of Thrace have time and again made known their wishes to the Peace Conference for union with Greece. If annexation by Greece is objected to by the United States commission at Paris, then, at least, the provision of Article XXII, 'the wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory' should be complied with. There is not the least doubt what the wishes of the majority of the people of Thrace are. This majority which is Greek, and which alone has a right to be heard, inasmuch as the Turks are not to be consulted, according to the covenant of the League, demands union with Greece, or if that cannot be obtained, a Greek mandatory.

Apprehension Over Bulgaria

"The Greeks fear that Bulgaria will dump Bulgarian immigrants into Thrace. Under a friendly mandatory administration these immigrants will settle down and acquire property. In a few years, if the Greek population, which now is in the majority, should demand from the Council of the League of Nations the right of self-determination, the Bulgarian element will be so large then, that the council will find it very difficult to permit Thrace to be united with Greece, and thus transfer the unwilling Bulgars to Greek rule. And even if the council takes into consideration the recent Bulgarian immigration, and permits Thrace to join Greece, there will have been created a Bulgarian irredenta within Greek territory, which will not fail to disturb the peace of the Balkans."

NEW YORK MAIL MOVEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Complaints to the Merchants Association say that the Post Office Department has been slow in attempting to move the large amount of foreign mail which has been held up here by the strike of the

dock workers; and the association has wired the department urging that the mail be forwarded by United States transports. In reply Maj.-Gen. George W. Burr, assistant chief of staff and director of purchase, storage, and traffic, has said that "mail has already been despatched by transports and use will be made of these vessels through cooperation of the War and Post Office departments" as long as the strike makes this necessary.

YALE UNIVERSITY COUNCILS ELECTED

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—As a step in carrying out the reorganization program at Yale University 200 professors and assistant professors met on Monday to make up divisions and elect representatives to the university council, it was announced by the secretary's office yesterday. The Rev. William Adams Brown of New York City, chairman of the corporation's committee on educational policy, presided. He also outlined the form of university organization, laying stress upon the large powers to be given the council. There will be three groups: General administrative officers of the university, the deans of schools, and one of representatives of the divisions.

After the general meeting the divisions met separately and chose representatives, those of 30 members being entitled to two and those of lesser number, one. The distribution of professors and assistant professors show 50 to division A, 43 to B, 18 to C, 54 to D, and 44 to E. The reorganized council will begin meetings to consider the program for university reorganization.

EXPENSES DOUBLE FOR BOYS IN CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Expenses for room, board and street car fare have almost doubled in the last three years for young men in Chicago, according to a report made by William E. Roushon, secretary of the social service section of the Y. M. C. A. hotel here. "Estimating that a boy must pay an average room rent now of \$5 a week," said Mr. Roushon, "and figuring his street car fare at the new rates, we have found that a boy just coming to Chicago, who has no home and who must depend on his own resources to live, must spend \$14 a week. This, however, is for the items mentioned and does not include spending money or clothes. Two or three years ago we made an investigation of the same items and our figures then were \$8 per week."

SCHOOL TO FIT WOMEN FOR VOTE

"Citizens' Plattsburg" Under the Auspices of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association Is Ready to Begin Its Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—One of the most extensive programs for educating women for sound citizenship yet prepared is to be inaugurated next Monday when the citizenship committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association opens its "Citizens' Plattsburg" in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library.

Confronted by a condition, the fact of a new body of voters coming into the electorate, probably in the 1920 elections, this committee, of which Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, is chairman, saw the practical need of opportunities to fit women for their new duties.

The public schools are tackling the problem for the youth of America, and under the Americanization measure passed by the last General Court provision is made for non-English-speaking people to study English and civics in classes furnished by school boards. The federal government by means of the Smith-Towner bill seeks to give a great impetus to a movement for universal education of the right sort. This measure, if enacted, will aid the states "in the development through education of a sound citizenship, imbued with the ideals of true Americanism."

A survey recently conducted shows conclusively that these measures will not cover the demand of adult women to learn more of the institutions and technique of the government whose officials they will soon be called upon to elect. This demand has been shown to be widespread and definite in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. To meet it, this committee will hold many citizenship institutes in the State, will help to organize and support classes, and will provide lecturers and teachers. The most ambitious of these is the "Citizens' Plattsburg," which is unique. It is a non-partisan school for every woman, and offers a week of intensive training in practical government, reconstruction measures, and in social questions that bear upon the well-being of all.

The school will have the use of the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Monday and Tuesday after-

EMMA GOLDMAN AWAITS DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The decision as to whether Emma Goldman, who recently completed a penitentiary sentence for violation of the Espionage Act, will be deported as an alien under the anti-anarchist law, is now awaited from William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor. The hearing before an immigration official at Ellis Island, giving her opportunity to show cause why she should not be deported, was secret, and denounced by her as a "star chamber proceeding."

"It requires no great prophetic gift," she said, "to foresee that this new governmental policy of deportation is but the first step toward the introduction in this country of the old Russian system of exile for the high treason of entertaining new ideas of social life and industrial reconstruction."

Miss Goldman and Alexander Berkman, also recently released from prison, were given a dinner by their friends here on Monday night. It is understood that Mr. Berkman will fight deportation to any part of Russia not controlled by Soviets. Miss Goldman, it is said, claims American citizenship by marriage.

AERIAL FREIGHT LINE TO CUBA

NEW YORK, New York—The inauguration of an aerial freight service between New York and Cuba took place yesterday, when a seaplane, carrying \$100,000 worth of fountain pens, left Brooklyn, for Havana. Stops will be made at Atlantic City, New Jersey; Norfolk, Virginia; Wilmington, North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; Jacksonville, Miami, and Key West, Florida.



Sketched From the Garments

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Emphatically, our Boys' Clothes are in a class above the ordinary, yet real economy when measured by length of wear.

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Danse Parties
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Women's—Misses'

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TAXATION TO BE
CONVENTION TOPICProposed Amendments to New
Hampshire Constitution to Be
Considered in January Next

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 28.—Taxation promises to be the subject of greatest interest before the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention, which reconvenes in January. Proposals will be put before the convention to lead to the classification of property for purposes of taxation instead of the present state policy of taxing all real property "at its full and true value."

Eleven states at the present time have authority vested in their state legislatures to classify property for purposes of taxation. These are Minnesota, Michigan, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Louisiana, Kentucky, North and South Dakota, Maryland, and Oregon. In at least nine other states proposed constitutional amendments have been submitted, and rejected on the subject of classification, this list including New Hampshire, which rejected an amendment in 1912 by a very small margin, two-thirds affirmative popular vote being necessary.

The particular kinds of property that it is desired to classify in this State are growing timber, wild and forest lands, and intangible securities. The idea is that the Legislature should be given power to tax those three kinds of property at a lower rate than other property, for the reason that growing trees and money invested in stocks and bonds do not produce annual income sufficient to stand the tax of about 2 per cent that is assessed and collected on other kinds of property, such as buildings and business stocks.

IN THE LIBRARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The American Library Association War Service is helping the home libraries to solve the problem of how to provide the practical books on vocations that discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines need and ask for, in fitting themselves back into civilian life, by providing them with up-to-date annotated lists which are valuable not only as guides to the purchase of books but to their use as well. The Book Department of the Association has just published a 72-page list of business books, after the general plan of "One Thousand Technical Books," which was issued in June of last year. This list was compiled by Ethel Cleland, librarian of the business branch of the Indianapolis Public Library, whose contact with business men in their use of books has enabled her to judge books from the point of view of their practical usefulness in the various branches of business activity.

Mr. John Cotton Dana, in his introduction, has this interesting paragraph: "This, then, given our general character and our opportunities, and the printing press, is what the prophetically minded could have foreseen 100 years ago: The schools and universal ability to read; the readers, the printing press and cheap paper; and, therefore, the omnipresent newspaper; the newspapers, encouraging the reading habit, and a thirst for news, which only the practice of the reading art can satisfy, and, therefore, more and more readers; industrial development among a migrant, resourceful and inquiring people in a land of unlimited resource, and, therefore, a habit of competing in industry which called out all that there was of power and knowledge in every competitor; the competitor's demand for more knowledge of his special calling, and, therefore, the special trade and technical journal; the further demand, by the leaders in competing industries and the superintendents, managers, foremen, and more ambitious workers, for well-digested summaries in book form of the best that the special trade and business journals had put forth, and, therefore, the books on the list now in your hands."

The compiler says that the particular test for the inclusion of books has been that of their practical value, while not ignoring the business underlying general business, or books elucidating the basic theory of each phase of business considered. But it has been discovered in actual daily work in a business library that the book which is most in demand and which is most often returned with the comment, "That was exactly what I wanted," is the book which deals not so much

with the theory itself as with the operation of the theory. This very valuable pamphlet is being distributed to libraries and individuals interested free of expense, and additional copies may be procured at cost.

The extension loan library of the University of Texas is organized for the work of collecting package libraries of the important present-day questions and lending them to any individual or group in the State upon application. The only cost to the borrower is the payment of the postage on the package both ways. This system is proving to be extremely advantageous for debating societies, clubs, teachers, and other organizations, since Texas has scarcely more than 50 public libraries.

A package library is a collection of various material all on the same subject. It consists of articles clipped from current periodicals, addresses and reports printed by educational institutions, state and national organizations, and state and federal bureaus. The material which is contained in these loan libraries could be secured by individuals only after long search.

The extension loan library has collections made up on 400 subjects. In school work there are many ways in which package libraries may be used to advantage. The history teacher finds them valuable in preparing for the presentation of late historical events; the teacher of English uses them in composition work; teachers in geography, civics, and other subjects borrow material on the topics under discussion in their classes. In this way also the teachers themselves are able to keep in touch with the latest ideas in regard to their profession.

The only copy known to be in existence of Shakespeare's works published by Thomas Pavier in London in 1619 is the crown piece of the Perry collection, which has just passed into the hands of the Rosenbach Company of Philadelphia. The volume contains nine plays. At one time it was owned by Edward Gwynn, the famous Elizabethan collector, and was bought by Mr. Marsden J. Perry of Providence, Rhode Island, in 1902. It has been valued at \$100,000. William Jaggard, the printer, was also the printer of the folio edition of 1623.

The Perry library of 5000 volumes is rich in Shakespeares. The set of four folios is the finest extant, and was purchased in 1907 for \$10,000. There are seven other folios showing every variety of the imprints between 1623 and 1685. The quartos include "The Troublesome Reign of King John" (1591), a book attributed to Shakespeare, of which the only other copies are in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge; and "Arden of Feversham" (1592), of which the only other known copy is in the Bodleian Library.

Besides these there are a large number of the most rare and cherished afterpieces, among them "The Whole Contention," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Sir John Oldcastle," all of 1600; "The True History of King Lear," 1605; "Merry Devil of Edmundston," 1608; "Pericles," 1611; and "Mucedorus," 1615. There are several editions of "Hamlet," and copies of "Venus and Adonis" are unique in America.

Most interesting is a first edition of "Pericles" (1609), which is still in its original wrappers, with leaves uncut, as if you might have stepped back three centuries and just bought the new play at the bookseller's. The division containing books and manuscripts of the period of Shakespeare includes copies of nearly all the books which he can have read; among them Lodge's "Rosalynde" (1596), from which the plot of "As You Like It" was taken; a manuscript play by Thomas Legge (1579), from which Shakespeare took the character of King Richard III; and the manuscript of Cavendish's "Life" of Wolsey, which Shakespeare used as the foundation of "Henry VIII."

The library is well supplied with works on the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, and all commentaries and modern editions of note.

According to present intention the Perry library will now be broken up, and its treasures scattered among libraries and collectors; which, however regrettable from the point of view of sentiment, will introduce vastly more people to the delight and culture they afford.

THE INDIAN RUINS
OF OAXACA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico.—In hundreds of places throughout the State of Oaxaca are to be found what they call "Pueblos Viejos" (old villages), some close to the site of the new villages and others in the wild country, far away from all habitations. In these ruins traces can be seen of houses, temples, fortresses and tombs. In some places graves only are seen to mark the place of a former civilization, and these consist of mounds, some of which are built to a considerable height.

Amongst the ruins well known on account of their state of preservation and importance can be mentioned the ruins of Mitla, those at Monte Alban, at Guilengula and at Achiutla.

The famous ruins of Mitla are the best preserved on account of the dry climate of the country in which they are situated. They are amongst the most elaborately ornamented ruins in Mexico, and on the walls are found about fifteen different designs made with mosaics known as grecques. The figures are all geometrical and are found mostly in panels on both inside and outside of the walls of the rooms.

Features of Mitla Ruins

The original name of these ruins was Lyobaa, and they were later on called by the Mexicans "Mitlan," which means "the place of the dead." The place is now in the center of the Zapotec country, and the Zapotec language is spoken by the inhabitants of the village close to the ruins. One



Indians in Oaxaca

of the chambers contains six huge monoliths, each being about twelve feet high and seven feet in circumference, which have no carvings. The most beautiful room is known as the Hall of Moais. Its four sides are covered with designs. Paintings were found on some of the walls, but these have mostly disappeared. Close to the ruins a pyramid mound is to be seen and about two miles distant is a fort of great interest.

The grecques of arabesques found at Mitla give it a distinctive character, and in no other part of the Republic are there any ruins like them. When the Spaniards conquered Mexico, Mitla was still an important place.

The ruins of Monte Alban are situated on the outskirts of the city of Oaxaca and seem to belong to a much older civilization than those of Mitla. In fact, Monte Alban was in ruins when Mitla was at its height of prosperity. The ruins cover an area of about two miles in length by a third of a mile in width. On every side are remains of temples, foundations, terraces, walls, and graves, but these places have not been explored and are covered with debris. Some fine stones with carvings are still standing and many have been removed to the National Museum of Mexico City. The sculptures, indicate that the Maya civilization must have extended to this part of the country.

Fort at Guilengula
The ruins of Guilengula on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec show the ex-

istence of a big fort which was used in the battles between the Mexicans and the Zapotecs. This fort was built on the top of a mountain, and contains two pyramids of stones, having stairways leading up to the tops. Remains of temples, chambers, trenches, and terraces can also be distinguished. The ruins at Achiutla consist of courts, walls, mounds, and terraces.



Hall of Monoliths, ruins of Mitla, Oaxaca

Achiutla was the sacred city of the great Mixtec Nation, their country being called Mixtecapam before the Spaniards arrived in Mexico. An extraordinary number of pieces of pottery is found everywhere in this village, which is still inhabited by the Mixtec Indians, or Mixtecos.

In the graves that have been opened in these different ruins have been found a great variety of stone and clay idols, ornaments made of gold, copper, jade, shell, obsidian, and stone.

long to one of the wildest tribes found in Mexico and few people enter their rugged country.

When the Spaniards came to Mexico the Zapotecs had their own government; Zaachila was their capital and Cosiojeza their King. They had been at war with the Mexicans for many years, and with the aid of the Mixtecs had been able to resist the invasion of the Mexicans.

The conquest of these tribes was mostly due to the influence of the Spanish monks, who went to the most remote parts of the country and lived with the Indians many years, learned their language and preached the gospel to them.

On market days and feast days in the city of Oaxaca many types of Indians can still be seen, with their own peculiar dresses, and many of them speak nothing but the language of their own tribes. In few parts of the Republic can so many different types be seen together.

CANADIAN NORTHERN'S DEFICIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to a statement made in the Senate recently regarding the operation of the Canadian Northern Railway from the time

of its taking over by the government on August 31, last, it is estimated that there will be an operating deficit of over \$5,000,000. The information which was obtained through a series of questions to the government was contained in the following answers: First—Gross earnings from October 1, 1917, to August 31, 1919 (23 months), \$93,502,669. Second—Proceeds of notes sold to public, \$52,871,608. Third—Advances from Dominion Government for payment of notes and loans, construction, betterments and new equipment, also interest on securities, \$71,606,463. For the same time, under expenditures, the operating expenses

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CONVERTING THE LIQUOR HOUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Investigations have been made for the purpose of discovering what has become of the many liquor places which were in existence at the time of the outbreak of the Great War. These investigations show that with very few exceptions all the drinking places have been absorbed into constructive commercialism. On May 1, 1914, the Ontario Government issued licenses to 78 places for the sale of liquor, of which four were clubs and which stopped the sale of drink when the Ontario Temperance Act became a law. Of the other 74 places used for the sale of liquor, 21 remain as "standard" hotels. Ten of the buildings formerly used for drink purposes have been taken over and used as offices by the government. Three others have continued as rooming houses but without any bar attached to them. Fourteen other places formerly used for the liquor traffic have been converted into eating houses. The balance is occupied for the most part by people carrying on various commercial undertakings.

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MOTION PICTURE REFORMS SOUGHT

Permanent Improvement of Standards the Object of Massachusetts Committee Which Is Now Making Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Permanent improvement of the standards of motion pictures and conditions under which they are presented in Massachusetts, is the purpose of a State committee on motion pictures which has been organized within the last six months through the invitation of certain large social-working groups in the Commonwealth.

The public conscience in many parts of the United States has been stirring lately regarding the questionable character of something like 90 per cent of the pictures produced and shown in this country. Various groups of thinking citizens have petitioned Congress for action toward improvement. Types of films that were called bad five years ago are quite generally felt to have grown worse and worse.

Reports in increased juvenile delinquency that have been coming in in different parts of the United States attribute no small portion of it directly to "the movies." Marriage infidelity, all manner of domestic discord, extensive portrayals of crime and evil desires and passions leading to it, policemen and other guardians of public safety and welfare made to appear nonsensical or dishonorable, school-teachers and professors continually made to wear the priggish and pedantic garb of the fossilized—over at the mercy of the idolized little boy, and the minister of the gospel made to serve as an agent for the bringing of ridicule and scorn upon religion—these are recognized as tremendous forces of evil suggestion that must be wiped out, even as the breweries are being made impotent.

Survey Being Conducted

The State Committee on Motion Pictures is composed of men and women who declare themselves as determined to see that something is actually done toward better films. At present a survey of the motion picture houses in the State is being conducted, aiming to draw together all persons or organizations interested; to find out what work is being carried on in regard to picture regulation, and to learn the number of theaters, days and hours the theaters are open, what exchange producers these theaters have contracts with, the sanitary conditions of the theaters and the type of billboards used. Opinion is also asked regarding the advisability of State censorship.

With the completion of the inquiry, conferences will be held by the committee to decide upon the best course to follow. Whatever kind of censorship evolves from this work, it is intended that every class of motion picture patron shall be represented—parents, teachers, industrial workers, all. Censorship has been smartly assailed by film producers who have desired no interference from the outside. Criticism of censorship already in operation and of censorship that has been proposed has been made partly because of the political nature of the censor and his not really representing the patronage of the theaters, or because the film companies wished to be left free to project any pictures they deemed profitable.

It is the purpose of the state committee to meet all this criticism and work out an effective method of guaranteeing good films. It was last spring that a group of citizens, through the urgent requests of a large number of persons of varied interests, began a study of motion pictures that were being presented in Boston.

Problem Is State Wide

It was soon realized that it is not Boston's problem alone but state wide, and so representatives from a great many organizations such as the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Massachusetts Teachers

Federation, Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, Massachusetts Federation of Churches, League of Catholic Women, Boston Social Union, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Massachusetts Equal Suffrage Association, Girls Friendly Society, Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and many others, met together and organized themselves into the state committee.

The committee is a growing one and now has many more members, including the president of the Motion Picture Exhibitors League of America and other men in the motion picture industry who have offered to help to procure better standards.

In Massachusetts, as in many other states, it is optional with the cities and towns whether they will have local censorship of motion pictures. Some of the larger cities, notably Worcester, Lowell and Lawrence, have local volunteer groups acting as boards of review, but the majority of the cities and towns have only very casual supervision of films if any.

THEATERS

Hull House Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois — "Whether the Hull House Players and the little theater movement that has sprung up around them in various cities of the middle west in the 20 years since we began have been of civilizing and cultural value to Chicago is for the people themselves to say," declared Laura Dainty Pelham, who has been director of the players ever since the first production, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here recently.

"When Bishop Walter Sumner of Oregon," she continued, "made an address at the University Club, Chicago, a few months ago, in which he reviewed the cultural work done in Chicago during the last 20 years, he paid tribute to the Hull House Players. I cannot quote his exact words, but he gave us credit for bringing to the attention of the people many worthy plays that would not otherwise have been produced, and said that our venture was the inspiration to all the other little theaters in this section of the United States."

"It was Jane Addams who first conceived the idea of the Hull House Players. Knowing that I had followed the stage as my profession, and that I would be interested, she asked me to undertake it. The work was a success from the start, although at first it was just a neighborhood affair. Then we began to attract wider notice and drew our audiences from the universities and all the cultural centers of Chicago and vicinity."

"We had a beautiful theater given to us which stands among the other buildings at Hull House. It seats 240 persons, has a complete lighting plant, is equipped with orchestra chairs, a raised stage, an inclined orchestra floor, and a balcony; in fact it is exactly like an ordinary theater, only smaller. The price of admission always has been 50 cents for the orchestra and 25 cents for the balcony."

"There has never been any financial remuneration either to me or the actors. The enterprise is purely altruistic, and the receipts of each play are used to produce the next one. We have our occasional social affairs among the players and an outing every summer which are paid for out of the fund created by the receipts."

"In 1913 I took my players, a party of 14, abroad and visited Ireland, England, France, and Holland. In Ireland we played in Dublin Castle for Lord and Lady Aberdeen, who opened the castle especially for us and gave us a

great reception. While in England we were invited to Warwick Castle and were entertained there for the best part of a Sunday by the Countess of Warwick. Everywhere we went we were surprised to find how well known we were to people interested in the little theater movement and the improvement of the drama. We were gone 12 days and we had earned every dollar of our expenses in our theater at Hull House."

"We have begun rehearsing already for the coming season. Our first offering will be 'Plots and Playwrights,' by Edward Massey, which was written for the Workshop 47 at Harvard and was produced with such success by the Washington Square Players in New York in 1917. We do not produce standard book plays nor any of the successful commercial plays. When we hear of a play that has been a commercial failure and we know from the reviews we have read and by the reputation of the author that it is likely to be what we want we try to get hold of it."

"Among the plays which we produced for their first time in Chicago, some of them for the first time in this country, are: 'The Silver Box,' 'The Pigeon,' and 'Justice,' by Galsworthy; 'The Pillars of Society,' by Ibsen; 'The Tragedy of Nan,' by Massfield; 'Spreading the News,' 'The Rising of the Moon,' and 'The Workhouse Ward,' by Lady Gregory. Last year Edward Knoblock sent me five plays which were never before offered to anybody. I produced two of them with success: 'Somewhere a Voice,' and 'The War Committee.'"

"A good number of my former players are now on the professional stage. Many people think that an important part of my work is the training of young people for the stage, but I differ with them in this. I dislike to break in a new player and dislike to lose an old one. I'm not running a school, because I don't believe in dramatic schools. The only way to learn is to go right on the stage."

"Among those of my former Hull House Players who have made a success on the stage are Louis C. Alter, who is now playing in 'Three Faces East'; Marjorie Davis, who played the leading part in a farce which had a long run last season; Ray Wilson, with 'Friendly Enemies,' and Jack Murphy and Helen Silverman, whom I have lost track of recently."

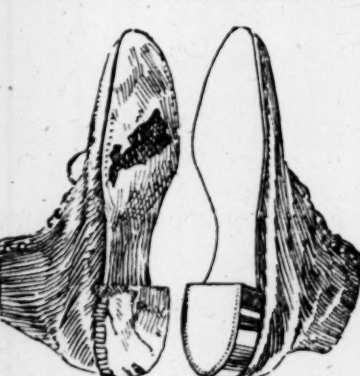
"Some of the best-like plays we have produced in the last three years are 'The Eldest Son,' by Galsworthy; 'The Faith Healer,' by William Vaughn Moody; and 'The Fountain,' by George Calderon, which was a great success. We have produced many besides these, all plays of artistic merit and educational value, which otherwise might not have had an audience."

SCHOOL MEN NOW SEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois — Most of Mayor Thompson's school board appointees, whose ouster had been decreed by a local judge, have been returned to the board of education through confirmation by the City Council at a special session, now being seated in conformity with the judge's decision.

We Can Make Your Old Shoes Look and Wear Almost Like New



Let us show you how we can put new life into those comfortable last winter's shoes. We can put many more months' wear into them and give you a pair of shoes practically as good as new for about one-fourth the cost of a new pair.

Our workmanship is unexcelled and we use only materials of the highest quality.

Telephone Central 2000 and we will call for your shoes and repair and deliver them promptly.

Or send us an old pair of shoes today parcel post, and we will return them almost like new. We prepay return charges.

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We are better prepared to furnish flowers than ever before.
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MUSIC

Chicago Season Begins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois — The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, which gave the first concert of its season Friday, October 17, offered its patrons on that occasion a program whose internationalism was its outstanding feature.

It included Bizet's overture, "Patrie," the "Eroica" symphony by Beethoven, Elgar's fine "Enigma" variations, two movements from the G minor string quartet by Grieg and the symphonic poem, "Finlandia," by Sibelius. The audience which had gathered in Orchestra Hall made it evident to Mr. Stock and his performers that it was glad that their season had begun. The interpretation of the symphony by Beethoven was masterly indeed. Thanks to the conductor's efforts to bring the master's scoring into line with modern ideas upon the subject of the effect of the work—and particularly of the funeral march—was stirring to the ear. Admirable, too, was the playing of the variations by Elgar, a composition which undoubtedly stands in the front rank of the examples of its kind and which, when it is heard, does not suggest as so many variations do, that the form is sadly old-fashioned and played out.

Mr. Stock made a brave show with the romance and intermezzo from Grieg's quartet, yet the conclusion of the performance left one rather with the impression that neither movement is a masterpiece, considered either as chamber music or as symphonic art. The concert came brilliantly to an end with Sibelius' "Finlandia."

Previous to the opening concert of the orchestra there were heard recitals by Miss Farrar, who appeared at the Auditorium on Sunday, October 12; Lyle Barber in a piano recital the same afternoon, and Clarence Eddy, who gave an organ recital at Kimball Hall on October 14.

Miss Farrar's entertainment bore some of the features of those foregone which in the days that have passed into the receptacle of time used to be called "grand concerts." In addition to the "star" of the afternoon there were heard the vocal exercises of Arthur Hackett, tenor, and the piano playing of Miss Rosita Renard. Miss Farrar, greatly daring, elected to open her activities with a group of German songs and in order to temper the necessities of art with a sympathetic appreciation of patriotic feeling she offered them in English. But Miss Farrar had been listened to with greater pleasure on previous

occasions. Her translated songs lacked conviction, lacked vigor, feeling. She was more effective in some Russian works by Rimsky-Korsakov and Gretchaninov, but the vocal honors of the afternoon went to Mr. Hackett, who accomplished some delightful work in a French group of lyrics. Miss Renard presented some pleasant labors on the piano.

Mr. Barber's concert presented Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata as its principal feature. He played this with excellent understanding, with accurate technique and with quality of tone at once firm and round. A large audience waited upon the recital by Clarence Eddy. That master of the organ covered a wide field of art in a program which included music by Bach, Bonnet, Wrightson, Yon, Ireland, Borowski, Arensky, Saul and Crawford. The sonata by Pietro Yon—its full title is "Sonata Cromatica"—was the "big" number in the scheme of art. It proved to be good and interesting music and it, as well as the other pieces, gave Mr. Eddy excellent opportunity to disclose the remarkable gifts for organ performance which have brought him name and fame.

Last Sunday (October 19) there were three concerts, respectively by Harold Bauer, John McCormack and Mischa Elman. Mr. Bauer, one of the most finished and musically representative of piano playing, offered his listeners a program that was solid rather than novel. Schumann, Brahms, Schubert and Chopin were its main constituents. Mr. Elman also relied on the old battle-horses upon which to ride to victory. His lovely tone as well as his rather annoying mannerisms of style were made evident in Ernest's flashy concerto in F sharp minor and he played with breadth and feeling Handel's sonata in D as well as some of those hyphenated arrangements of compositions which originally were not intended for the violin at all.

Philadelphia Music

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The Philadelphia Orchestra opened its season with no attempt to project anything sensational upon the musical landscape, but the "novelty" of the four numbers offered was Edward Burlingame Hill's "Stevensiana," based on four of the lyrics in Stevens' "Child's Garden of Verses." It does not seem to come up to the mark set in that genre by John Alden Carpenter's "Adventures in a Perambulator." Yet there is a great deal of very pretty fancy-play, and at the start is a pleasing ingenuity—the use



UNDOUBTEDLY many readers of The Christian Science Monitor in Chicago and vicinity are often asked if they know where desirable office positions may be secured by those, who, at the outset of their business experience, are considering the possibilities for advancement no less than the initial salary.

In this connection it is thought that the classified advertisement of Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, on page 16 in this issue will be of interest. Your cooperation in bringing it to the attention of others will be appreciated.

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of the muted brasses to express the line, "Bring the comb and play upon it!" The composer has been thinking in terms of Strauss for some of his effects, which seem a little sophisticated for their juvenile argument. But Professor Hill knows his orchestral pigment and applies it with romantic feeling as well as with art. On the whole, the vim and the fun of the childish militarism in the first poem made the best impression. The "Oberon" overture of Weber and part of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" score preceded Professor Hill's work, and an excited and exalting reading of Beethoven's fifth symphony followed. There were stumblings among the horns in the Mendelssohn nocturne and in the Beethoven music.

New players are S. Spoor, first violin; Herbert Wertz, L. Pellegrini, and Harry Chazen, second violins; Philip Bansbach, Morris Tartas, Carlton Cooley, Sam Rosen, Isador Bransky, among the violas; Carl Kneisel, Emil Folgmann, Bruno Steinkne, Charles F. Hamer in the cellos; Paul Rahmig (a veteran returning), and Ernest Huber in the basses, which now number seven instead of the eight of last season; R. Cras as fifth horn.

In the "drive" to secure a million dollars for the additional endowment of the orchestra the halfway point has been rounded and success is in sight. Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf delivered a striking address to the campaigners. He pointed out that in Athens of old the rich men were bound by law to subsidize art and culture at their own expense. "We ought to have here great numbers of those who care more to feed the art-hunger of their fellow citizens than to gorge themselves," he said; and another applauded sentiment was this: "Philadelphia has developed a greater mastery

in publishing its shame than in advertising its glory; it has developed a skill in the use of the hammer surpassing that with the horn."

Fritz Kreisler had a tremendous welcome at his recital. All the seats were taken and hundreds had chairs on the stage. For a long time at his entrance with his understanding accompanist, Carl Lamson, he stood bowing to the applause.

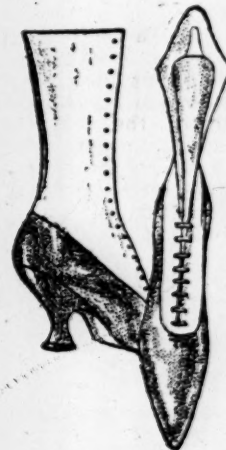
This is a greater Kreisler than ever who comes back to us after a year of tactful but regretted abstinence. He gave a Tartini G minor sonata, A. Vivaldi's C major concerto, Vioti's A minor concerto and a group of five numbers—Gluck's "Melody," Schubert's "Rosamunde" ballet music, Rimsky-Korsakov's "Hymn to the Sun" from "Le Coq d'Or," Kreisler's "La Gitana," and "Tambourin Chinois." Encores were likewise five—Clarence White's "Nobility," "Forsaken," Schubert's "Moment Musical," Kreisler's "Caprice Viennois," Chaminade's "Spanish Serenade."

In all he did there came to the fore a mature and enriched philosophy of art and life—a sincerity and virility that read more deeply and more truly than ever the meaning of existence. The technique, facile as it was, did not and could not seem the major consideration, even for those who go to the concert room for prestidigitations. In every cantabile passage there were commingled qualities of manifold tenderness, of warmth of tone, of vividness of coloration. In the fervent and frequent applause the hearers did more than recognize an excellent attainment upon the violin; they were expressing joy unfeigned that a great artist sorely missed has resumed his active career. He was much needed to uphold the high ideals of art without capitulation.

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CONFERENCE ON STUDY OF LIBERTY

Proposed International Agency Discussed at New York Meeting—Dinner Given in Honor of the British Delegation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The formation of a tentative plan for an international agency to study civil and political liberty and to serve as a channel for the interchange of facts and ideas between the forward-looking elements of all countries was the outcome of a conference held at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City, on October 24 and 25.

The conference was attended by a British delegation which had come to the United States for the meeting and which was composed of J. A. Hobson, economist and author; B. N. Langdon-Davies, secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberty in London and labor candidate for Parliament; F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, suffragist and economist; W. N. R. Ewer, foreign editor of The London Daily Herald; Gilbert Cannan, whose novels and plays have gained wide circulation in this country; Mrs. Monica Ewer, a London dramatic critic; Holford Knight, barrister and author, and Mrs. Marjorie Manus, secretary.

Speakers and Topics

All phases of the tradition of liberty common to England and the United States were considered. The substance and history of the British tradition was discussed by Holford Knight, and Leon R. Whipple, formerly director of the school of journalism of the University of Virginia, covered the historical aspects of the United States situation. J. A. Hobson and Albert de Silva told the gathering some of the details and legal theory of the restriction which had been placed on civil liberty in the course of the war. Mrs. Monica Ewer covered the subject of passports, visas and censorship. Mr. Ewer spoke of industrial espionage and the Rev. Norman M. Thomas discussed civil liberty in its relation to Ireland, India and the United States Negro.

The relation of the State to the individual and the problems of liberty which it presents were the subjects of addresses by Mr. Pethick-Lawrence and H. Austin Simons of Chicago. The attainment of freedom of expression and discussion was touched on by Mr. Cannon and Prof. Zachariah Chaffee of the Harvard Law School. The Rev. Richard Roberts, rector of the Church of the Pilgrims of Brooklyn and Rabbi Judah L. Magnes discussed the philosophic basis of civil liberty and Mr. Langdon-Davies laid before the conference a concrete plan for the birth of the international agency to promote that international cooperation which is to be the instrument for the achievement of civil liberty in all countries.

Full Discussion

The sessions of the conference were enlivened by a very full discussion from the floor of the issues under consideration, among those who participated being Mrs. William English Walling, Lajpat Rai, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mrs. Christopher Nixon, Dudley Field Malone, Allen McCurdy and Peter Golden.

During the conference cablegrams

of indorsement and support were received from Arthur Henderson, secretary of the British Labor Party, Lord Parmoor, Norman Angell, Mrs. Annie Besant, George Langherry, editor of The London Daily Herald, and other prominent British Liberal and Labor leaders.

Throughout the conference the underlying note sounded was the necessity of the fullest discussion of existing problems, both national and international, if the peoples of the world are to be the conscious masters of their own destiny and if social and industrial progress is to go forward on orderly and sound lines.

At the conclusion of the conference a dinner in honor of the British delegation was held in the Hotel Commodore. Besides the English visitors, the gathering was addressed by M. Toscani Bennett of Hartford, Connecticut, and Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York.

AMERICANIZATION IN NIGHT SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Attendance at the evening schools, in which Americanization work is a feature this year, is much larger than usual in the cities, but smaller than in previous years in the towns.

At the close of the term in March, in addition to the diplomas which are annually presented to the high and grammar school graduates, certificates of graduation will be given to each candidate for naturalization who successfully passes the examination in citizenship training required by the school authorities. These certificates are furnished by the federal government and will contain the signatures of local school officers, the secretary of labor, the commissioner of naturalization, and the chief naturalization examiner. The official seal of the naturalization bureau will be impressed upon them.

Representatives of the Poles, Russians, Armenians, Syrians and Portuguese residents have been conducting a campaign to enroll every foreigner in the Americanization schools. Of these groups the Portuguese have shown a marked enthusiasm in the work. In Pawtucket many of the pupils being of that nationality. Manufacturers are aiding in the movement to persuade their employees to enter one of the schools. One of the largest plants in the State is paying the sum of 25 cents to each non-English-speaking employee for every evening that he attends the classes in English at the evening schools. The money is paid in the form of thrift or war savings stamps. If an employee attends every session, he will be \$20 richer at the close of the winter than at the present time, besides obtaining instruction in English. The evening schools are to be continued for 100 nights this year, two hours each, instead of the usual 60 nights, the reason being that the state law provides for this amount of instruction.

OPERA FORBIDDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PATERSON, New Jersey.—German opera is not to be permitted here if a ruling made at police headquarters is to hold. Permission to give the opera "Der Rastelbinder" has been refused to an organization of theatrical artists sponsored by Otto Steinert and others. A number of persons who went to Helvetia Hall to attend a performance of the piece received their money back from the managers.

FOREST PROTECTION PLANS DISCUSSED

Henry S. Graves Outlines Inadequacy of Present Forestry Policy—Greater Interest in Its Preservation Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Following the presentation of a broad general plan for the preservation of United States forests by Henry S. Graves, chief forester of the United States Government, a committee of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association at a conference here voted to offer the facilities of the lumber industry to the end of determining a program that may be both effective and consistent with the interests of the public.

The conference, however, did not commit itself to accept specifically the program outlined by Colonel Graves, but decided to refer the matter to the constituent organizations composing the National Wholesale Lumber Manufacturers Association with the recommendation that each regional association take the problem up with the chief forester, and local and state foresters work out a plan along the lines proposed. It also continued its present committee to work on this situation.

Colonel Graves outlined the inadequacy of the present forestry policy in the United States. He urged greater interest on the part of the federal government, the state, municipalities, quasi-public organizations, and the lumbermen in forestry preservation and the growth of new timber land.

The practice of practically laying waste and rendering unproductive great tracts of land because of the lack of fire protection, due to some extent to improper methods of handling the land that had been cut over, must be stopped, he declared. The government should aid in securing proper fire protection and should stop any practices that lead to waste of the forests.

Some of the lumber men objected to the recommendation of Colonel Graves that the "slashings" should be disposed of by burning in order to protect the land for new growth. A. L. Osborn, of the Northern Hemlock and Hard Wood Association, declared that if the lumbermen of Wisconsin and Michigan had to dispose of the "slashings," it would mean a confiscation of their business.

Mr. Osborn said he had seen thousands of acres standing idle on account of the conditions outlined by Colonel Graves. If the land could not be used for agricultural purposes, it ought to be used for growing trees, he said.

A. J. Donovan, a member of the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers Association, said a plan similar to the one outlined by Colonel Graves, was in operation in his territory, and the men who declared that they would have to go out of business if they

took care of their "slashings" found that they did not have to do so. John H. Kirby, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, opposed giving over to the federal government any of the powers exercised by the State in the control of private property. Each state should take care of its own problems, he said.

MORE EDUCATION FOR WOMEN PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Confirmation is obtained of a plan to make the University of Pennsylvania a center of education for women. Initial steps have been taken by the board of trustees looking toward that end. Although the site for a proposed building to be used as a dormitory and general headquarters of women's activities on the campus has not yet been decided on, the officials have authorized an architect, to design plans for such a structure, the first of a series of buildings to be devoted to this purpose. These will include classrooms and other accommodations for the young women separate from the other undergraduate departments of the university.

This program has been made possible by the accumulation of more than \$1,000,000 that has accrued to the Bennette foundation which stipulates that it is to be used exclusively for the benefit of women's education. There are now about 1200 women enrolled in the university, which is as large as the number in some of the foremost educational institutions for women in the country, and it is considered that the time is now ripe to give them the benefit of particular advantages for which provision is being made.

VARIETY EDUCATIONAL NEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"The educational programs of the secondary schools must be made richer and more varied," declared Dr. Charles W. Parmenter, headmaster of Mechanic Arts High School, addressing the Massachusetts Schoolmasters Club. He opposed any educational philosophy that would force early choice of a vocation, and that would furnish specialized training of little value should a change of vocation be desired later.



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had also sent \$1,500,000 to aid the Tzecho-Slovaks. From now on money collected will be placed in the hands of the Hoover commission in New York City. Material will be purchased by this commission and will be handled through the Tzecho-Slovak Red Cross.

CONNECTICUT CITY FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—The Hartford Board of Aldermen, by unanimous vote last night adopted a resolution establishing daylight-saving in this city for five months next year. Immediately after the bill was passed, Mayor Richard J. Kinsella established a precedent by signing the measure. Hartford will thus set ahead the clock one hour on the last Sunday in April and readjust the time on the last Sunday in September.

SOLDIERS' BONUS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—It is probable that a special election will be held in January to vote on a \$2,500,000 bond issue to pay each former service man a \$100 bonus. The state Constitution provides that the amount of the state debt shall not be more than \$50,000, but in 1896, by a resolution submitted to the people this debt limit was increased to \$300,000. There appears to be little doubt among the political leaders that the bonus measure will be passed immediately after the assembly opens in January. The Governor is to recommend its passage in his annual message on January 6.

CHICAGO RAILWAY EARNINGS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A report on earnings of the Chicago surface lines for September, the first month of the increased fare, was submitted to the State Public Utilities Commission by the company recently. Increased wages of the men, which led directly to the 7-cent fare, were included in the statement. The report showed that the earnings under the 7-cent fare increased \$1,249,276 over September of a year ago under a 5-cent fare, while operating expenses increased \$767,043. Under the increased fare traffic was 3.3 per cent larger than in the corresponding month in 1918.

The figures were as follows: Receipts, September, 1919, \$4,190,527; receipts, September, 1918, \$2,941,251. Expenditures, September, 1919, \$3,053,265; expenditures, September, 1918, \$2,286,222. The city council unanimously authorized the expenditure of \$95,000 to carry on the contest against the present fare.

NAVY YARD REDUCTIONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Only 1000 aliens will be affected by Secretary Daniels' order requiring that aliens be discharged before United States citizens in connection with reduction of navy yard civilian personnel, Navy Department officials say. Lack of funds is expected to cause a considerable reduction in navy yard forces this winter.

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DETAILS GIVEN ON SOCCER TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

The record of the games in Scandinavia follows:

have been attended two years to make up for cancellation of championship games during the war, it was announced by the Yale University Athletic Association.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

YALE 1923 NAMES JORDAN
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—R. E. Jordan, of Bangor, Maine, has been

velocity of the wind which made rowing yesterday impracticable. Both of

NEW YORK, New York—That swim-

February—6, Columbia University; 13, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 19, University of Pennsylvania; 27, Naval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Heavy scoring

Dolton Wanderers were only repeating history when they inflicted such a heavy defeat on Manchester City, as they did by 6 goals to 2 on the Wanderers' ground. The clever, fast, and skillful attackers of the home side were too much for the halfback line composed of Hughes, Tyler, and Brennan, and they finished a week that had included the defeat of Middlesbrough on the latter's own ground, by a fine display that marks them out as a powerful side. J. Smith scored three times, and C. Roberts twice, and the players being a constant difficulty to the visitors' defense. Middlesbrough

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	P	W	D	L	F	A
W. Bromwich Albion	6	5	0	1	18	8
Burnley	6	3	1	2	10	10
Middlesbrough	7	4	1	2	11	10
Derby County	6	3	2	1	10	6
Manchester United	6	3	2	1	12	7
Liverpool	6	4	0	2	10	7
Sheff. United	5	3	1	1	10	7
Bolton Wanderers	7	3	1	3	16	11
Sunderland	6	3	1	2	11	9
Bradford	6	3	1	2	8	7
Newcastle United	6	3	1	2	7	6
Sheff. Wed.	6	3	1	2	9	9
Everton	6	2	3	0	12	12
Bradford City	7	2	3	0	13	13
Notts County	5	2	1	2	6	6
Chelsea	6	2	1	3	7	9
Nottingham Forest	6	2	1	3	13	18
Blackburn Rovers	6	1	2	3	9	14
Oldham Athletic	6	1	1	4	7	10

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Stoke	6	4	0	2	10	8
Stockport County	6	3	1	2	11	5

FORMER CHAMPIONS ENTER TOURNAMENT

finest golf players in Great Britain entered for the British ladies' golf

ENGLISH BILLIARD SEASON
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

ponents of the game in Great Britain are well under way, and soon the fa-

millar, names of Inman, Stevenson, Reece, Newman, Falkiner, will be seen on the board outside Thurston's Hall, Piccadilly Square, for fortnight at a time. Thurston's, along with the neighboring hall in Soho Square, has up till now, been the center of attraction for those who are keenly interested in the big men of the billiard world, but during the next season a new hall is to be opened by Messrs. Burroughes and Watts further west in the corner of the new building at the junction of Piccadilly and St. James Street, and it is expected that the new establishment will be a worthy addition to the existing facilities for seeing first-class handlers of the cue. In order to give the new premises a good preliminary advertisement, Messrs. Burroughes, the champions, have contracted with Inman, contracted to meet from Reece in a game of 16,000 up, the latter to receive 1000 points start.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England — Rugby union

In the North of England, Headingley opened their season with a home match against Harrogate Old Boys, who were beaten by 24 points to 10. The Headingley Club had their two regular halves, A. King and A. S. Hamilton, the Scottish international, and the scrum. The new Bradford Club started their season with their first visitors and had the satisfaction of winning their first match by 15 points to 0. Ilkley lost at home to Huddersfield Old Boys by 6 to 3, and Otley, a man short for nearly half the game, nevertheless beat Barnsley 43 to 0. At Newcastle, Percy Park beat Northern 13 to 3, and Hartlepool Rovers, one of the new clubs, beat their first visitors, beat West Hartlepool 23 to 0, at Hartlepool. At Durham the City met North Durham, the game ending in a draw of 6 points each.

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VAGARI

ORDUNA Nov. 3, Dec. 6
CARMANIA Nov. 12, Dec. 17

**NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON**

MAURETANIA Nov. 22, Dec. 16
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH
CHERBOURG—LONDON
CARONIA Nov. 8, Dec. 13

NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH
HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON
ROYAL GEORGE Nov. 5, Dec. 3
NEW YORK TO LONDONDERRY

AND GLASGOW
COLUMBIA Nov. 8, Dec. 6
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE MARKET SAID
TO BE OVERSOLD

Buyers Experience Difficulty in
Obtaining Delivery of Goods
Ordered Weeks Ago—Mer-
chants Refuse New Business

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Conditions in the Boston shoe market have settled down to a steadiness of action as a result of a clearer understanding between buyers and manufacturers.

The main feature which now stunts business is the oversold condition of the manufacturers. Wholesale buyers in particular are disappointed because of the difficulty to obtain goods ordered weeks ago, and the refusal of new business by many of the larger merchants.

Prices continue on the high level of the last few months. It is generally believed that values have reached the limit, but that is no reason to expect a drop, unless it be in the top grades.

There is a slight indication of an easier leather market, especially in grades of superior quality, prices of which have been inflated because of the great demand. It is the seconds and thirds which the majority of buyers are watching, and if the demand for them was nearer normal, they would be selling fully 10 per cent off of the present prices, as raw stock is now quite plentiful.

Packer Hide Market

In the western hide markets, everybody is waiting to see which way things are going. Buying is of an obligatory sort, and selling is not pushed. There is a strong belief that foreign exchange is on the way to betterment, and both hides and leather would feel the impulse of such a condition.

However, this is in the abstract. In the meantime hides move slowly, with a drooping trend, scarcely 25,000 packer hides changing owners during the second week of this month, to which might be added as many more reported from small outside sources. It should be remembered that what is not bought at once must be bought later, for kindred trades are consuming big lots of leather, and protraction carried to unusual limits is liable to market contingencies, which are sometimes expensive.

The South American markets are beginning to look bare, the kill is falling off, and the strike of dock laborers restricts forwarding.

The future value of hides will depend upon outside business, as it is admitted that the domestic demand is not heavy enough to keep prices where they now are. There is still a fair number of native summer sides available and those would sell quickly if tanners could buy upon what they consider an equitable basis.

Leather Markets

A little irregularity, both in volume and prices, is noticed in the reports from tanners and dealers. It is apparent that the high grades of leather are firm in price, scarce in quantity, and free in movement, therefore any rumors of a lower market can be traced to deals made in the lower grades.

There is no conspicuous activity noted in sole leather. The demand is steady, prices holding firm at the last quotation for the best tannages. A slightly wider difference between the No. 1 grade and Nos. 2 and 3 may have been obtained in some instances, but, if so, it was not general.

The demand for upper leather still centers around the higher qualities, and as there are back orders still unfilled, tanners are not tempting buyers with concessions.

The calfskin market is not remarkably active in the sales department. The best selections of colors and blacks are strong, quotations ranging from \$1.40 to \$1.50. There is trading now and then at lower figures, but such sales do not reflect market conditions. The lower grades sell from \$1 to \$1.25, but as the call is mostly for the better qualities, they move slowly.

There was smart movement in side upper leather during the last week, and the demand for some of the cheaper tannages opened up considerably. Prices for top grades of colors range from \$1 to 90 cents. In the opinion of the buyers, the sold-up condition is the chief cause of strength. The desire to sell has lately developed into earnest efforts, this being particularly noticeable among lower grades. Many lots of good serviceable leather can be found from 60 to 75 cents. Colored buck, fine selection, is still quoted at 90 cents, though some tannages will bring \$1 and over.

Glazed kid dealers report a demand for fine skins close to their ability to handle and it is largely this condition which keeps prices around \$1.40 or more. The second grades have not dropped in price to any extent, quotations running from \$1.20 up. The lower grades range down, according to quality, a fairly good skin being offered at 70 cents.

LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS

LONDON, England.—The wool auction sales were reopened on Monday. There were 11,500 bales offered. Merinos were firm and in the sellers' favor. Crossbreds ranged from unchanged to 5 per cent higher. Home traders were active, but American and French buyers were quiet.

J. I. CASE FLOW WORKS

NEW YORK, New York.—For the three months ended September 30, 1919, the J. I. Case Flow Works Company reports business of \$4,123,023, compared with \$2,104,574 for the corresponding period of 1918.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Best Sugar	96 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Am Can	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Car & Ferry	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am Int Corp	122 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am Loco	108	110	107 1/2	108 1/2
Am Smelters	66	68 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Sugar	142 1/2	144 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Am T & T	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Woolen	140	141	137 1/2	140
Anacosta	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Atchafalpa	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
A O & W L	182	184	181 1/2	182 1/2
Bald Loco	148	151 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2
Bait & Ohio	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Beth Steel	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Can Pac	150	150	148 1/2	149 1/2
Can Leather	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Chandler	135	140 1/2	134 1/2	135
Chi M & St P	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Chino	42	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Reading	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Crucible Steel	247 1/2	255	246 1/2	248 1/2
Cuba Cane	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
End Johnson	127 1/2	141 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2
Gen Electric	171	172	170 1/2	170 1/2
Gen Motors	364 1/2	365	360 1/2	364 1/2
Goodrich	90	93	89 1/2	91 1/2
Inspiration	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Int Paper	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Kennecott	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Marine	60 1/2	62 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2
Marine pfd	111 1/2	113 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Max Motor	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Mex Pet	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Midvale	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Mo Pac	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
N Y Central	73	73	73	73
N Y N H & H	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
No Pac	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	132 1/2	134	131 1/2	132 1/2
Penn	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	92 1/2	95 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Reading	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Rep Iron & St	110	111 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
Roy Dutch N Y	107 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Reming Tm	103	104 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Sinclair	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
So Pacific	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Studebaker	146	151	142 1/2	145 1/2
Texas Co	310	312	307	309
Texas & Pac	53	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Union Pac	123	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
U S Rubber	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
U S Smelting	77	77 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
U S Steel	108 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Utah Copper	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Westinghouse	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Wills-Over	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Worthington	103 1/2	104 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Total sales	1,487,300	shares.		

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 4 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 5 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 6 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 7 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 8 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 9 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 10 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 11 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 12 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 13 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 14 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 15 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 16 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 17 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 18 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 19 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 20 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20

FOREIGN BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Paris 6 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1921	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1927	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	99 1/2	1 1/2
A A Ch com	99 1/2	1 1/2
Am Wool com	140	1 1/2
Am Zinc	21	1 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	58 1/2	1 1/2
Arizona Com	14 1/2	1 1/2
Booth Fish	17 1/2	1 1/2
Boston Elev	67 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Me	32 1/2	1 1/2
Boston Sup	42 1/2	1 1/2
Cal & Ariz	72 1/2	1 1/2
Cal & Hecla	40 1/2	1 1/2
Copper Range	50	1 1/2
Davis-Day	12 1/2	1 1/2
East Butte	22 1/2	1 1/2
East Mass	26 1/2	1 1/2
Fairbanks	88 1/2	1 1/2
Granby	67 1/2	1 1/2
Gorton-Pew	30	1 1/2
Gray Davis	50	1 1/2
Greene-Can	41 1/2	1 1/2
I Creek com	46	1 1/2
Iale Royale	35	1 1/2
Lake Copper	54 1/2	1 1/2
Mass Sup	42 1/2	1 1/2
May-Old Colony	7	1 1/2
Miami	26 1/2	1 1/2
Mohawk	65 1/2	1 1/2
Mullins Body	48 1/2	1 1/2
N Y H & H	22 1/2	1 1/2
North Butte	17 1/2	1 1/2
Old Dominion	40 1/2	1 1/2
Oceola	57 1/2	1 1/2
Parish & Bing	53	1 1/2
Pond Creek	30 1/2	1 1/2
Root & Van Der	57 1/2	1 1/2
Stewart	56 1/2	1 1/2
Swift & Co.	125 1/2	1 1/2
United Fruit	51 1/2	1 1/2
United States	74 1/2	1 1/2
U S Smelting	74 1/2	1 1/2

NEW YORK CUB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	8 1/2	9
Allied Packers	62 1/2	63
Am Safety Razor	17 1/2	18
Boston & Mont	79 1/2	80
Brit Amer Chem	50 1/2	51
Chas 2 Bktr Cfs	47 1/2	48
Commonwealth Pet	47 1/2	48
Cons Copper	6 1/2	6 3/4
General Asphalt	142	143
Goldfields Cons	28 1/2	29
Hecol Mining	5 1/2	5 3/4
Hendee Man	59 1/2	60
Hyden Chem	8 1/2	8 3/4
Hove Sound	4 1/2	4 3/4
Hupp Motors	12 1/2	13
Island Oil	3 1/2	3 3/4
Loew Inc	31 1/2	32
Left Inc	31 1/2	32
Merritt	24 1/2	25
N Y Shipping	85	86
Nipissing	11	11 1/2
Old Steel	39 1/2	40
Peerless	47 1/2	48
Salt Creek	53 1/2	54
Shell Transport	82 1/2	83
Simms Petrol	41 1/2	42
Submarine Boat	19	20
United States Sm	7	7 1/2
Vanadium Steel	58 1/2	59
White Eagle Oil	25 1/2	26
White Oil	39	39 1/2

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York.—Commercial bar silver \$1.21 1/2, up 1/4 c.

LONDON, England.—Bar silver 65 1/2 d., up 1/4 d.

Both the New York and London prices constitute new high records.

DUTCH FINANCING

LONDON, England.—The second chamber of the Dutch Government has approved the offer made by the Netherlands Indian Government of 17,000,000 guilders for parts of the Anglo-Dutch plantations of Java.

EFFECTS OF FORTY-
EIGHT HOUR WEEK

Results Unsatisfactory so Far in
the English Cotton Industry
—Production Has Fallen Off
in a Greater Proportion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—It is now more than three months since the 48-hour week was adopted, and its effects and future working are being discussed. It was arranged, when the decision to reduce hours was arrived at, that pre-breakfast work should be abolished, but in many districts this has been broken away from and work is still begun at the old hour of 6 o'clock. In some cases a five-day week has been worked. The position is not very satisfactory and the unions are moving to secure uniformity. The employers are not insisting on any particular arrangement of hours, but are willing to fall in with any reasonable plan proposed by the operators.

It is not possible yet to give any reliable information as to the effect of the reduced hours on production, for no investigation either by employers, the trade unions, or both parties jointly, has been made into the matter. Certain statements are, however, gaining currency, and these may be given for what they are worth. The reduction of hours from 5 1/2 to 4 1/2 was a reduction of approximately 14 per cent, but it was estimated at the time that the increased efficiency of the workers would result in a loss of production of only 10 per cent. Statements are now going around to the effect that the loss has amounted to the full 14 per cent, and cases are spoken of where the reduction in output has reached 20 per cent.

Cotton Mills Bought

The buying up of cotton mills by syndicates continues. One of the latest transactions is the sale of the Copper Mill, Oldham. In this case £10 has been paid for 5 shares on which £3 is paid up. The heavy over-capitalization which is involved in these deals is viewed with much misgiving by many Lancashire cotton men and also by the operatives, who wonder what the effect on wages will be.

With reference to the circular sent out by Mr. Arno S. Pearce, the secretary of the International Cotton Spinners Federation, concerning the discussion by the committee in Paris of the bailing of American cotton, the Textile Mercury says: "The advantage of greater density has been pointed out many times but with little effect on the American pressing establishments. Perhaps this is due to the fact that there are too many interests involved in the financing, growing, and selling of American cotton, and that it is nobody's particular business to pursue the best policy and practice. This is almost wholly an American problem, and the New Orleans congress will do little good in this direction, unless more effective machinery for dealing with it is set up in the United States. The bad, careless, and wasteful bailing of American cotton is obvious to everybody who has ever seen an American bale in the course of transmission."

"The present style of bale is expensive to the spinner, because of its wastefulness. By more compact baling, exporters, importers, and spinners would gain annually in the aggregate, to the extent of millions of dollars sterling. Great pressure will have to be brought to bear upon the compressors (perhaps perhaps more than the weight of the forthcoming world conference) if we are to obtain the ideal bale, because the inefficient baling has been maintained against all pleas and suggestions of the last 20 years."

S. J. Chapman Appointed

The cotton trade has often had cause to complain of lack of understanding on the part of government departments, and it is therefore with particular satisfaction that it has heard of the new appointment of Mr. S. J. Chapman. Mr. Chapman was formerly senior assistant secretary of the general economic department of the J. B. Andrews farm, Morris township. The well is producing at the rate of 14,561,570 cubic feet daily.

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Window Glass Company's annual report for the year ended August 29, 1919, shows a surplus, after federal taxes, charges, and preferred dividends, of \$2,781,330, equal to \$21.01 a share earned on \$13,000,000 common, compared with a surplus of \$3,532,771, or \$27.17 a share in 1918.

DIVIDENDS

The Charleston Trust Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, both payable November 1.

The Buckeye Pipe Line Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable December 15 on stock of record November 22.

The United States Steel Corporation declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock.

The Ajax Oil Company has declared the regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent on its Class A stock, payable November 15 to stock of record November 5.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 10 to stock of record October 30.

The American Hide & Leather Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 2 on stock of record December 13.

The Continental Guaranty Corporation has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, both payable November 1 to stock of record October 28.

The Nashawena Mills, Manomet Mills, and Nonquitt Spinning Company declared regular quarterly dividends of \$2 a share, and special dividends of \$2 a share, all payable November 4 to stock of record October 28.

Although much irregularity in price movements characterized yesterday's trading on the New York Stock Exchange, some big net gains were recorded for the session. Business was active. General Motors again was conspicuous. Other motor issues were active as were likewise the oils and steels. There seemed to be considerable selling in some departments while the specialties advanced, but there were no serious losses. Realizing reduced the gains in some instances. At the close General Motors was up 2 1/2, Republic Iron & Steel 1 1/2, Crucible 4, Stromberg 3 1/2, Mexican Petroleum 3 1/2, Corn Products 3 1/2, American Sugar 2 1/2, American Beet Sugar 2 1/2. Reading lost 1 1/2, Pierce Arrow 1, St. Paul 3 1/2, Canadian Pacific 1 1/2.

On the Boston exchange Eastern Steamship gained 1, Parish dropped 2.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, New York.—Mercantile paper 5 1/2%. Sterling 60-day bills 4 1/4, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4 1/2, commercial 60-day bills 4 1/2, demand 4 1/2, cables 4 1/2. France, demand 8 1/2, cables 8 1/2. Guilders, demand 37 1/2, cables 38 1/2. Lire, demand 10 1/2, cables 10 1/2. Marks, demand 3 1/2, cables 3 1/2. Government bonds irregular, railroad bonds easy. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days, and 6 months, 6 bid. Call money strong, high 16, low 7, ruling rate 7, closing bid 15, offered at 16, last loan 16, bank acceptances 4 1/2.

STOCKS IRREGULAR
IN ACTIVE MARKET

Although much irregularity in price movements characterized yesterday's trading on the New York Stock Exchange, some big net gains were recorded for the session. Business was active. General Motors again was conspicuous. Other motor issues were active as were likewise the oils and steels. There seemed to be considerable selling in some departments while the specialties advanced, but there were no serious losses. Realizing reduced the gains in some instances. At the close General Motors was up 2 1/2, Republic Iron & Steel 1 1/2, Crucible 4, Stromberg 3 1/2, Mexican Petroleum 3 1/2, Corn Products 3 1/2, American Sugar 2 1/2, American Beet Sugar 2 1/2. Reading lost 1 1/2, Pierce Arrow 1, St. Paul 3 1/2, Canadian Pacific 1 1/2.

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

REAL ESTATE

AUBURNDALE

ATTRACTIVE corner estate unexpectedly for sale; bungalow style house, 7 rooms and bath; built for present owner by the day and modern in all its appointments; ample room for garage.

WM. E. MCCOY & CO.

481 Old South Building, Boston
1345 Beacon Street, Brookline
Telephone: Fort Hill 5035; Brookline 5519

DAYTONA, FLORIDA

FOR RENT—This season, beautiful, furnished cottage, bungalow, all modern improvements, garage, golf grounds three blocks. \$1200, including heat to care for grounds. Refs. reqd. Addr. 515 So. Ridgewood Ave., Daytona, Florida.

NANTUCKET, MASS.

In order to close an estate will sell Colonial summer home on Nantucket Island, near Polpis, consisting of three acres, being situated at the intersection of Wauwasset and Polpis Roads. Price \$2000. Terms if desired, Leigh Bancroft, Trust & Savings Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR SALE by owner, 3-acre, Paper Shell Pines Grove, fenced chicken tight; 150 large bearing trees. Modern 6-room bungalow; 10 minutes' walk to electric car, school and department store. Come see crop on trees. MRS. HANNAH O. HUGHES, Box 810, Tel. 1385, Pensacola, Florida.

ATTRACTIVE summer home for sale by owner on beautiful So. shore, overlooking Mass. Bay. Completely furnished, electric lights, plumbing, garage, bath, hot water, etc. Photo, particulars, addr. ALBERT DUTCH, Sea View, Mass.

COMMUTERS FARM—25 miles from New York, 10 minutes' walk to electric car. Five fertile land acres, large house, barn, orchard, 11 M. RIVERS, 430 Hudson Ave., West New York, N. J.

FOR SALE—In Starr County, Texas, 6128-acre ranch, 4 miles from railroad, 20 miles from M. Allen. For quick sale \$18.00 per acre. HULL & HANLEY, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

8000 ACRES, eight miles from city of 100,000 for \$25 per acre, 1000 acres in grain. M. HALL, San Diego, Calif.

FOR RENT

PACKARD TOWN CAR TO RENT
For terms apply William Packard, White Garage, 341 Newbury St., Boston, Mass. Telephone 344 Bay 4169.

FOR HIRE—Five Pass. S. G. V.
Touting car. \$2.50 per hour, \$20 per day. Call Boston, Mass., 5144-W.

AUTO FOR HIRE
by private party. Closed car with chauffeur—day, week or special trips. R. F. WRIGHT, Phone Rox. 72331.

FOR SALE

OHIO ELECTRIC car, double drive, latest model, wire wheel, Silverton cord tires, sacif, Gibson Electric, Ltd., 19 Bloor St. E., Toronto, Can.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS
PITTSBURGH
Board, room and garage in suburb, convenient to business district, beginning Nov. 24, by couple. Write B. 250, Monitor Office, Boston.

FLATBUSH—Pleasant room and board; two business people; convenient to lines of travel; Christians. 360 East 17th St., Flatbush, N. Y.

LADY has a nicely furnished room with board for female requiring care. MRS. GUNN, 24 Mt. Everett Street, Dorchester, Mass.

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WANTED—A COMFORTABLE HOME
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Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A hundred and twenty Swiss citizens comprising both men and women, who have come as a special mission from Switzerland to look into commercial opportunities and various aspects of life on this continent, spent several days in Montreal, and before leaving expressed themselves as deeply impressed with what they saw here. They visited and inspected banks, stores, and industrial plants and had a lengthy conference with the officers of the Montreal Board of Trade. Dr. Fritz Wegmann, head of the delegation, and his confreres were deeply impressed at the vastness of the field for development in Canada and the wealth of its natural resources. At a banquet tendered the Swiss delegates at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, presided over by Sir Charles Gordon, Sir George Foster, acting Premier of Canada and Minister of Trade and Commerce, welcomed the delegates officially on behalf of the Dominion Government. He said that it was a sign of the times that Canada was attracting the attention of European business men. Much of the prejudice and ignorance between nations was disappearing, and this gave promise of a new era of friendly relations. It was one of the few compensations of the war.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

MR. WALPOLE AND THE LITERARY ENTENTE

The English novelist, Mr. Hugh Seymour Walpole, has been in America for some weeks, lecturing upon literary subjects, and giving his fast-growing American audience an opportunity to visualize the author of "The Secret City," "Fortitude," and "The Dark Forest." His presence in this country is in response to the general belief, current in both British and American literary circles, that the war has created a condition which will greatly increase the literary exchange between England and the United States. His attitude on this question is interesting, even though not quite conclusive to some of us who are familiar with conditions on both sides of the water.

"An organization of a half dozen men on either side is quite enough," Mr. Walpole is quoted as saying, "to accomplish this result. An English writer, we will say, makes a friend of an American writer. The men will keep up a correspondence, which is hard, I know. Friendship will weld a sounder link than any vast organization. I think now is the best time for this relation. Of the American invasion of authors in England, thus far it is confined mostly to short stories in one particular magazine in London; but, when an American novelist of worth does come in the field, he is well received. The invasion of the English writers here may be due in a large degree to the attitude of British magazine editors, who, from conservatism, or what I think is a misguided idea of what people want, refuse to use material from any of our young writers. The old writers write until they are written out. The newer ones, like Galworthy and Conrad, come over here with their work. Then, too, of course the American magazines pay much better for new authors than ours. Our new men cannot get a penny from publishers. Recently there has been a magazine established in London, Hutchinson's, which will specialize in the work of the new writers."

What Mr. Walpole says of the magazine situation is undoubtedly true. English magazines are not particularly interested in short stories, written by American authors, unless they are of such high merit as really to make them international in their literary rank.

When it comes, however, to the books of our really well-known American authors, the sale in England is proportionately as great as the sale in America of the works of English authors of equal rank, but we must always keep in mind the fact that the book-buying public in America is far greater than in England. It is quite true, as Mr. Walpole says, that many an English writer has become well known in America before he has been taken up in his own country, but we must not overlook the fact that Abraham Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" was first recognized as a literary classic by the London Athenaeum.

One point which Mr. Walpole does not mention, and which applies equally to both England and America, is the fact that the present high cost of book making is proving a definite obstacle to the new writer. The publishers on both sides of the water are taking fewer chances in publishing experimental novels, and, of course, it is out of these experimental novels that the great writer emerges. The war has undoubtedly brought literary England and literary America together, but we question whether the literary entente can be accomplished by personal friendships, desirable as these may be, nor do we think that literary organizations can accomplish much in the way of definite progress. The development of this literary entente depends for its success more upon the attitude of the English booksellers toward American books, and of the American booksellers toward English books, than anything else. Present tendencies seem to show encouraging signs along these lines.

AN ALSATIAN VILLAGE AND ITS PEOPLE

"La Vie Rustique en Alsace." By Count Wrangel. Paris: Pion Nourrit. 3 francs.

As Mr. Paul Fort says in his delightful preface to this book, Count Wrangel—"ce vieux Parisien"—needs no introduction to France, in whose language and of whose people he has so much that is interesting and gracious to say. And, indeed, not only France, but Europe as a whole is familiar with his "literary baggage," which comprises more than 50 volumes, and has the label of many countries upon it.

Count Wrangel's love of Paris particularly, and of France as a whole, decided him some years ago to become a naturalized Frenchman. This has not meant him neglect his own country of Sweden, on which he has written many books. Mr. Maury declaring, in his "Villes d'Art Célèbres," that, in considering Stockholm, Count Wrangel is an indispensable authority; but it has brought him into close relationship with the people of France, their interests, responsibilities and ambitions, and his writings bear witness to an intimacy which he has publicly acknowledged in linking his destiny with theirs. He further possesses supreme mastery of the language of his adopted country, writing with a grace and vivacity which many a Frenchman might envy, as Englishmen have been tempted to envy the complete command of their language by that magnificent writer of pure English, Joseph Conrad, himself a foreigner.

The object of the present book, is not to write a political or historic treatise of Alsace; these subjects are mentioned only, and then briefly, in their bearing upon the simple lives of the country people, among whom Count Wrangel spent many happy

months before the outbreak of the European war. To study rural France, the lives of the peasants, to watch them at their work, to understand their attitude toward the common events of the day—this was Count Wrangel's ambition. Since he had become a Frenchman, he must understand not only the boulevard but the camp; he made his plans and started for the country of the Vosges.

The Ballon d'Alsace had, after the Franco-Prussian War, remained mostly in French hands and it was to a tiny village, the name of which is not given, near Belfort, that Count Wrangel betook himself from Paris, to see the French farmer, in his own home. Belfort, situated between Paris and Basel, Lyon and Strasbourg, on the Savoureuse, has a valiant history, and the villages near it, on the French side of the frontier, have naturally enjoyed its reflected glory. From the outbreak of war with Prussia in 1870 until Feb. 15, 1871, Col. Denfert Rochereau and his troops held the fortress of Belfort, despite all the efforts of the enemy. Finally, on Feb. 15, under the terms of the armistice, the fortress, showing as yet no signs of yielding to incessant bombardment, obeyed the command of the French Government to march out. Belfort, however, doubtless owing in some measure to its stout resistance, remained in French hands after the Treaty of Frankfurt.

As has been noted already, it is not these things but, rather, the daily happenings of the little village of "X" where Count Wrangel found himself, long after the guns had ceased to fire from Belfort, across the plain of La Trouée, that this volume has to relate. "Ce vieux Parisien," charmed with this rural simplicity, composed of the Mayor's house, the church, the post office, the school, surrounded by the farms scattered up and down the fair countryside, set himself immediately to study the character and pursuits of the people among whom he found himself.

"Maitre" and "Maman" Lucas, the worthy farmer and his wife who would have treated him as an honored guest, quickly learnt that he had come for the purpose of being one of them.

He set himself, in his own words, to the conquest of the Lucases: it is evident that he quickly succeeded. Instead of having his meals served in state and alone, he shared the great cheery farmhouse kitchen with them; he learnt to understand all Maman Lucas's culinary arts, her small economies, her methods of regulating and ruling the household, over which she exercised, in true French fashion, complete and undisputed sovereignty. He learnt to understand the working of the farm, observing with wonder and admiration the industry, unrelieved by pastime, unless it were an occasional excursion, or family gathering, of the father and son, in season and out of season, upon the land.

Maitre Lucas had taken part in the wars of 1870 and 1871 and was proud of the fact, in his gentle somber way. But, though he sometimes would recall the past and speak of it, the whole ménage was directed to making the farm pay, not in order to spend the proceeds, the Alsatian peasant is as frugal as he is honest,—but in order to put by.

Count Wrangel has a sense of humor and he found many opportunities for indulging it, during his visits to the little village of X. His descriptions of the bargains made between one farmer and another, engineered with the diplomatic skill worthy of a Talleyrand, where each was equally convinced that he had won a brilliant victory by commercial strategy of which the other was wholly incapable, make amusing reading.

But, beneath all their hardness and avarice—which, after all, is too harsh a word for so simple and transparent an effort to save—he found extraordinary kindness and unvarying hospitality—for those who sought or needed it.

Thus there is presented an attractive picture of the little Alsatian homesteads of the slopes of the Vosges. In their dignity and self-respect, their diligence and resourcefulness, their patriotism,—as reliable when tested today as it was in 1870,—the Lucases and their friends did but help to strengthen the link which already bound Count Wrangel to the people of France.

"THE CHANGING DRAMA"

"The Changing Drama." By Archibald Henderson. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Company. \$1.75.

While this new edition of Professor Henderson's penetrating and sympathetic interpretation of modern drama calls for no detailed review today, since it is practically a reprint of the rather thoroughly discussed first issue of four years ago, the release may serve as a reason again to point to an interesting essay. Whether or not one is willing to go to such extremes as this author in his view of the modern dramatist as a deliberate social reformer, one cannot but approve many of the professor's idealistic standards for the art of the drama. Certainly he is untainted by the "show business" attitude toward the theater which has cheapened almost to the point of worthlessness, so far as scholarship is concerned, so much contemporary dramatic criticism.

The history of polar exploration is once more finding exponents. "With the Aurora in the Antarctic, 1911-1914," is the title of a volume by Lieut. Commander King Davis, R. N. R., who was second in command of Sir Douglas Mawson's Australasian Antarctic expedition. The work is coming from Messrs. Melrose, while Mr. Heinemann, of London, will be responsible for Sir Ernest Shackleton's story of his latest expedition, entitled "South: The Story of Shackleton's Last Expedition, 1914-1917."

A BUNDLE OF ITALIAN LETTERS

"Carteggi Casanoviani. Lettere del Patrizio Zaguri a Giacomo Casanova." Edited by P. Molmenti. Milan: Sandron. 7 lire.

The former volume on Casanova, so ably edited by Professor Molmenti, dealt in the main with his own letters, his wanderings in Europe after his escape from imprisonment in Venice, which, for many years, made it impossible for him to return there, his visit to Voltaire, his receptions in Paris



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an illustration in "Carteggi Casanoviani. Lettere del Patrizio Zaguri a Giacomo Casanova" (Milan: Sandron).

Palazzo Zaguri

and in Spain and his final exile, dignified and luxurious though it was, in Count Walstein's castle at Dux. The present volume contains, in addition to a valuable introduction by Professor Molmenti, only the letters written by Pietro Zaguri, a Venetian patrician, to Casanova, probably the best, certainly the most indulgent, friend he possessed.

Professor Molmenti, who has never failed to show Casanova in his true colors—always an adventurer and a good deal of a scamp, as likely to be unscrupulous and vindictive when dealing with his friends as he invariably was with his enemies—declares his most pleasing characteristic to have been love of his own city, of republican Venice, at this time one of the chief autocratic and patrician centers in Europe. Wherever he wandered, Casanova's thoughts were always turned in the direction of Venice, news of her was the one thing he craved, his ingenuity was forever at work devising fresh schemes to persuade the "Inquisitori" to permit his return. In the earlier letters, Zaguri has much to relate of the efforts he is making on Casanova's behalf; they reveal with what diligence this habitually careless and indolent dilettante sought to be of help to his friend, and how genuine was his affectionate regard for him. As events proved, Zaguri was able to be of the greatest service to him; and, but for his good offices, Casanova would probably never have been allowed to set foot in Venice. Belonging to one of the oldest and most venerated Venetian families, Zaguri, however frivolously he might regard his duties—on his own showing, he preferred the rôle of harlequin to senator—was in touch with the principal public men of the city and able to bring considerable influence to bear upon them.

In 1774, owing to Zaguri's labors, the ban on Casanova was removed and he found himself once more within the walls of his beloved Venice. He was to remain there 12 years, during which time there are no Zaguri letters; but, in 1788, Casanova, for the most trifling reason, published a libel upon his friend, Grimani, and other well-known men in Venice, so vile that the authorities felt obliged to take note of it. Casanova was again and finally banished, and Zaguri resumed for the next 10 years the rôle of faithful correspondent. It is not difficult to imagine what these letters must have meant to the lonely exile, who, though with the fine library at Dux was not cut off from literary study, and himself one of the most remarkably versatile writers of the day, had certainly no reason to lack occupation, yet never ceased to look eagerly for news of the Republic. And Zaguri was a most prolific purveyor of news. If royalty or famous men of letters came to Venice, Casanova was sure to hear about them; the last play at the theaters, the newest pieces of architecture—Zaguri himself wrote one or two farces and, in great measure, designed the church of St. Maurizio, though he does not appear to have achieved much fame thereby—the latest social sensation, details of all these found their way to Dux.

The reader learns a great deal of the Venice of that day; he sees, if he has never seen before, why it was so easy, so humbly easy, for Napoleon to take possession of the great city on the Adriatic and barter her as he would. Zaguri certainly was not representative of the whole of Venice in his frivolity, indolence and careless disregard of the great portents in Europe, but he was representative of much, and the better element in the Venice of those fête-filled months was wholly disregarded. With horror and yet with complete detachment, Zaguri looked on at the French Revolution.

It was an attack, he declared to Casanova, on all that was honest, rich and noble; it intended to destroy and dissolve everything; it was on its way to anarchy through indiscipline and tyranny, and he expressed great sympathy for the royal family. Venice, however, under the shadow of her neutrality, continued to enjoy herself in the old fashion. There were some who raised their voices in the Senate, demanding that she should at least prepare herself against a possible attack; Antonio Capello, Venetian Ambassador in France, was among those who urged the Senate to fortify the city, but the advice was ignored.

While some of the war poetry, written by men who were facing such gigantic happenings that they bankrupt speech and stagger the imagination, remains little more than a disjointed record of facts, much of it by men of genuine talent, Rupert Brooke, Charles Hamilton Sorley, Siegfried Sassoon, and Mr. Robert Nichols, reveals lyric and dramatic power of a positively value. And, as some of the finest chroniclers of the war, their work is not to be judged merely, perhaps not principally, by the pictures they have drawn of courage, endurance, and self-forgetfulness, but by their repudiation, surely for all time, of that roseate glamour in which warfare has been enveloped by the poets, from Spenser to Tennyson. "Sympathy," writes Mr. Waugh, "has merged itself in a furious detestation of all those false pretenses which in the past have presented the military spirit as a sort of inclosed garden of the poets' fantasy. The men who have seen the thing as it is, have left the rest of us in no sort of doubt upon one indisputable fact. The poetry of the future will hardly venture to sentimentalize an experience which can prompt no sincere and so overwhelming an indignation." Here is, indeed, no small achievement, packed within the compass of but a little more than four years.

Doubtless, one day a book will be written which steers clear both of the wild enthusiasm of Stephen Phillips' early admirers, who hailed him as another Milton, a second Shakespeare, as well as of the cold dismissal of his later critics whose disappointment has clouded the memory of what once so rightly won their praise. In the meantime, Mr. Waugh's essay on the author of "Paoletti and Francesca" is an admirable beginning. It serves to remind men of the genuine beauty of the dramatist's earlier work which, though it disappeared later in the undisciplined effort to heap splendor upon splendor in formless thunderbolts of word and action, deserves not to be coldly and impatiently dismissed.

In considering such writers as Mr. Galsworthy and Mr. Masfeld, whose uncompromising modernity might have fixed a gulf between them and their critic, not easy to bridge, Mr. Waugh shows always the keen appreciation of the artist as of the thinker, for fine ideals, finely expressed. Thus, while he is inclined to apologize for a certain detachment he finds in himself from those who have cast so carelessly and completely the Victorian traditions aside, yet in his recognition of the good they have already accomplished in their own way and their capacity for greater development, he shows not only no evidence of prejudice, but what is even more praiseworthy, no hint of patronage.

Speaking of that brilliant young critic, Dixon Scott, whose work was cut short all too soon by the war, he says that, "he set out not to destroy but to make alive; not to dissect but to interpret." Such also has been Mr. Waugh's object, whether he is aware of it or not, in these essays, and in his achievement he has shown the value, perhaps the equally balanced value both of tradition and of change.

LITERARY NOTES

Russian writers have familiarized us with the main characteristics of the untutored Russian peasant, and it is the more interesting, therefore, to have the point of view of an American, who has been thrown into intimacy with a type which few English writers have studied first hand. In "The Village," published by Macmillans (London), Mr. Ernest Poole displays sympathetic insight in his attractive study. In his untutored simplicity, the Russian peasant is a curious mixture of the emotional and violently indifferently, easily roused to an ecstasy of hope and as easily depressed to a state of unreasoning despondency, the shuttlecock of the political doctrine and reactionary, lacking in constructive policy, neither eastern nor western in his habits, nor accurately to

THE SWING OF THE LITERARY PENDULUM

"Tradition and Change." By Arthur Waugh. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2 net.

Containing many wise and trenchant sayings, occasionally combative, but never aggressively so, the present volume of critical essays is a valuable contribution to literature, both in matter and manner. Confessedly more in sympathy with the great mid-Victorians, with Dickens, Swinburne, Henry James and Stevenson, than with the modern revolutionary in letters, who sometimes mistakes anarchy for progress, and lawlessness for originality, Mr. Waugh set out to consider the present generation of writers in no carping spirit. From the sentimentality and affectations of the last part of the nineteenth century, there has been a wide and inevitable swing of the pendulum, but in breaking away from what had ceased to be representative of the people's thought, to sincerer, more virile expression, there is a tendency to let what the writer calls, "beauty of imagination and dignity of utterance," be cheerfully sacrificed. So eager have men become to speak of things as they are, in the common language of the day, that oftentimes the highest purpose of art has been forgotten or deliberately outraged. Truly, as Mr. Waugh writes, things are said by the modern man of letters which the "instinctive and trained reticence" of those brought up in the school of Pater, of Matthew Arnold, of Tennyson, would gladly have left unsaid. Yet the critic is very far from despair; he declines to be shocked or even indignant; he has found much that is admirable in its promise, much that will be admirable in its fulfillment, he doubts not, among the moderns who, during the last five years more particularly, have given such unquestionable proof of their sincerity and courage.

While some of the war poetry, written by men who were facing such gigantic happenings that they bankrupt speech and stagger the imagination, remains little more than a disjointed record of facts, much of it by men of genuine talent, Rupert Brooke, Charles Hamilton Sorley, Siegfried Sassoon, and Mr. Robert Nichols, reveals lyric and dramatic power of a positively value. And, as some of the finest chroniclers of the war, their work is not to be judged merely, perhaps not principally, by the pictures they have drawn of courage, endurance, and self-forgetfulness, but by their repudiation, surely for all time, of that roseate glamour in which warfare has been enveloped by the poets, from Spenser to Tennyson. "Sympathy," writes Mr. Waugh, "has merged itself in a furious detestation of all those false pretenses which in the past have presented the military spirit as a sort of inclosed garden of the poets' fantasy. The men who have seen the thing as it is, have left the rest of us in no sort of doubt upon one indisputable fact. The poetry of the future will hardly venture to sentimentalize an experience which can prompt no sincere and so overwhelming an indignation." Here is, indeed, no small achievement, packed within the compass of but a little more than four years.

Doubtless, one day a book will be written which steers clear both of the wild enthusiasm of Stephen Phillips' early admirers, who hailed him as another Milton, a second Shakespeare, as well as of the cold dismissal of his later critics whose disappointment has clouded the memory of what once so rightly won their praise. In the meantime, Mr. Waugh's essay on the author of "Paoletti and Francesca" is an admirable beginning. It serves to remind men of the genuine beauty of the dramatist's earlier work which, though it disappeared later in the undisciplined effort to heap splendor upon splendor in formless thunderbolts of word and action, deserves not to be coldly and impatiently dismissed.

In considering such writers as Mr. Galsworthy and Mr. Masfeld, whose uncompromising modernity might have fixed a gulf between them and their critic, not easy to bridge, Mr. Waugh shows always the keen appreciation of the artist as of the thinker, for fine ideals, finely expressed. Thus, while he is inclined to apologize for a certain detachment he finds in himself from those who have cast so carelessly and completely the Victorian traditions aside, yet in his recognition of the good they have already accomplished in their own way and their capacity for greater development, he shows not only no evidence of prejudice, but what is even more praiseworthy, no hint of patronage.

Speaking of that brilliant young critic, Dixon Scott, whose work was cut short all too soon by the war, he says that, "he set out not to destroy but to make alive; not to dissect but to interpret." Such also has been Mr. Waugh's object, whether he is aware of it or not, in these essays, and in his achievement he has shown the value, perhaps the equally balanced value both of tradition and of change.

LITERARY NOTES

Russian writers have familiarized us with the main characteristics of the untutored Russian peasant, and it is the more interesting, therefore, to have the point of view of an American, who has been thrown into intimacy with a type which few English writers have studied first hand. In "The Village," published by Macmillans (London), Mr. Ernest Poole displays sympathetic insight in his attractive study. In his untutored simplicity, the Russian peasant is a curious mixture of the emotional and violently indifferently, easily roused to an ecstasy of hope and as easily depressed to a state of unreasoning despondency, the shuttlecock of the political doctrine and reactionary, lacking in constructive policy, neither eastern nor western in his habits, nor accurately to

be described as being midway between the West and the East, almost unfathomable; yet he possesses qualities which, in the hands of the educator, can sooner or later counterbalance and remove the limitations of his present ignorance.

Sir Walter Raleigh, delivering the annual Shakespeare lecture before the British Academy, printed under the title "Shakespeare and England," (Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press) makes of his subject a study of the English national character, as presented by Shakespeare and corroborated by the events of England's participation in the world war. The contrast between the English conception of Shakespeare with that of Germany, after its century of ultra-critical study, is well brought out, and its results stated. There is also an ingenious theory as to what hypocrisy means in the national character, and how the imputation arises, as exemplified in Dickens, with Shakespeare for a background.

Lovers of classical literature will rejoice to hear that publication of "The Poets' Translation" series is to be resumed by the Egoist, Ltd., of London. The aim of this series is to present to readers translations, in simple English prose, of some of the less known passages or works of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Among the ten books to be issued in this new series, will be translations of "Poems and Fragments of Sappho," "Choruses from the Iphigenia in Aulis and the Hippolytus of Euripides," "The Latin Poets of the Renaissance," and "The Country Letters of Celsus."

For obvious reasons, books of travel have been few and far between during the past few years, and it is a refreshing and encouraging sign to see announcements once again of this class of literature. Messrs. Seeley, Service of London announce for early publication "Unexplored New Guinea: A Record of the Travels, Adventures and Experiences of a Resident Magistrate, etc.," by Wilfred N. Beaver, whose volume deals chiefly with the savages who inhabit the interior of New Guinea. The same publishers also have in the press a volume by Dr. A. N. Brown, entitled "Spitzbergen: An Account of Exploration, Hunting, the Mineral Riches and Future Potentialities of an Arctic Archipelago."

The week of November 10 to 15 will be Children's Book Week in the United States. Organized by the American Booksellers Association, this movement has the approval of the American Library Association, the Boy Scouts of America, and the Girl Scouts. Parents, teachers, librarians and booksellers—every one who has the welfare of the children at heart—will cooperate to interest children in reading and to present to them the best.

"Memoirs of the Russian Revolution," by George V. Lomonosoff (The Rand School of Social Science, New York, \$3.50) is an account of the March revolution of 1917, as seen by the author, acting as Assistant Director-General of Russian Railways, at the time of the Tsar's abdication and the installation of the Duma Government. Immediately after the revolution was consummated, Professor Lomonosoff wrote these memoranda, while every impression was fresh; and he himself considers their chief value to lie in what they show of how the facts of Russia's political condition at that time reacted upon the men who were trying to save Russia for the people.

"Ruskin Centenary Addresses" is the title of a volume, which is announced by the Oxford University Press, and which includes an essay on "Ruskin as a Pioneer Force in Modern Life" by the editor, J. Howard Whitehouse. The addresses comprised in the volume are those delivered at the Society of Arts Centenary Commemoration, held early in the year.

Early next year, Messrs. King & Son of London, hope to bring out a new edition of Hasbach's valuable "History of the English Agricultural Laborer," which was first published 11 years ago. This new edition is being undertaken by Mr. F. E. Green, a member of the newly appointed Royal Commission on Agriculture. Since the time down to which Hasbach carried his survey, the economic conditions of the agricultural laborer in England have undergone a marked change, a change which will be even more pronounced when the new housing scheme is fully developed.

Mr. Milford of London is publishing, for the British Academy, "The Value and Methods of Mythologic Study," in which Mr. L. R. Farnell advances some original views as to the use of the word "myth," which he considers has hitherto been quite arbitrarily limited.

Mr. Murray of London is bringing out a new edition, the sixth, of J. Ellis Barker's "Modern Germany," in which a considerable amount of new material has been incorporated.

A new Commentary upon the Bible, which has for several years employed a large staff of writers and the comprehensiveness of which can be gathered from the fact that the volume extends to 1000 double-column pages, is announced at a popular price by Messrs. Jack, of London. The general editor is Prof. A. S. Peake, who has had for his assistant Prof. A. J. Grieve.

Mr. Heinemann's (London) autumn announcements include "Studies in Elizabethan Drama," Essays by Arthur Symonds; a new volume, entitled "Seven Men," by Max Beerbohm; and "Reynard the Fox," a hunting poem by John Masfeld.

A DISCUSSION OF MORAL ISSUES

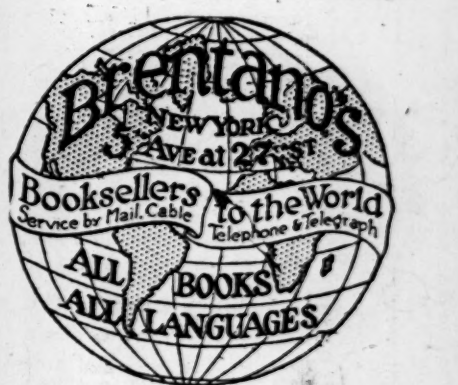
"National and International Right and Wrong." Two Essays. By Henry Sidgwick. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 1s. 6d. net.

As specimens of Henry Sidgwick's manner of approaching intricate and disputatious subjects, these two essays, which are reprinted from one of his smaller volumes published some years ago, are peculiarly characteristic. In themselves they are helpful to an illumination of moral issues, which have been forced to the front during these latter days. There are still many men left who were in the habit, when at Cambridge, of looking to Sidgwick's refined and analytical mind for guidance. He was noted as a clear and sincere thinker who stimulated the reflective habit in others, and a quarter of a century ago he foresaw the impasse to which a growing materiality, consequent upon a steady and spreading lowering of moral standard, must lead nations.

The publication of these two essays upon "Public Morality" and "The Morality of Strife," in their present form, is appropriate to the time, for they deal with questions that have attained no little prominence. They show Sidgwick to have been not only an earnest and single-minded thinker, but also an exact and untiring searcher after truth. He foresaw, as few men have foreseen, that the only sure method of overcoming the tendency of the world toward industrial and international strife is the spiritual. In approaching the question of "Public Morality," he devoted his analytical inquiry mainly to a consideration of the "body of opinions and sentiments as to right and wrong, good and evil, which we find actually prevalent" in society, though he does not wholly ignore the examination of the question in the light of theory. Such a consideration at once raised the question as to the existence or non-existence of a fundamental distinction between private and public morality; and, in approaching it, Sidgwick was careful to point out that, when speaking of morality, he was contemplating "the standard by which men are judged, not the standard of their practice." The right of censure, applied to conduct in private life, has undoubtedly been more strictly exercised than that applied to the conduct of the statesman and states. "The world has been overdone to set up two standards in its judgment of the private individual, as opposed to the state. With public as opposed to private morality, admitting only for the sake of argument that there can be any opposition between the two, the criterion applied has been achievement. The cynicism of Horace has found its application: 'Do it honestly if you can, anyhow do it.' If it is right to protect the state as well as individuals from narrowness of judgment, what answer is to be given to the question, Is it right to emancipate the conduct of the statesman or the state from moral restraint? There can be only one answer, unless the world is prepared to face the abyss of repudiating its bond.

What Sidgwick said of the nineteenth century followers of Machiavelli, applies with equal force today; hence the opportuneness of the publication of these two essays, which should be widely read. The "national egoism" which he saw to be a growing force, during the latter years of the past century, has become even more prominent in the political thought of the years that have followed, until we have found ourselves face to face with national interest made paramount over established morality. In a well and lucidly reasoned argument, he makes it clear that there can be no fundamental difference between public and private morality. What difference there may appear to be resolves itself into one of degree, and "any violation of the rules of mutual behavior actually established in the common interests" (of the community), "so far as it is merely justified by its conduciveness to the sectional interest of a particular group of human beings, must receive unhesitating and unsparring censure."

The second essay, "The Morality of Strife," also has a direct bearing upon industrial and international questions, which are knocking at our doors today.



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THE HOME FORUM

Sunday in Central Park

It was the last Sunday in September, and the blue-sky arched above the park, clear, cloudless, unfathomable. The afternoon sun was hot, and high overhead. Now and then a wandering breeze came without warning and lingered only for a moment, fluttering the broad leaves of the aquatic plants in the fountain below the Terrace. At the Casino, on the hill above the Mall, men and women were eating and drinking, some of them inside the dingy, sprawling building, and some of them out of doors at little tables set in curving lines under the gay colored awnings, which covered the broad walk leading away from the door. From the band stand in the thick of the throng below came the brassy staccato of a cornet, rendering "The Last Rose of Summer." Even the Ramble was full of people; and the young couples, seeking sequestered nooks under the rusted trees, were often forced to share their benches with strangers. Beneath the reddening maples lonely men lounged on the grass by themselves, or sat solitary and silent in the midst of chattering family groups.

The crowd was cosmopolitan and unburied. For the most part it was good-natured and well-to-do. There was not a beggar to be seen; there was no appealing poverty. Fathers of families there were in abundance, well fed and well clad, with their wives and with their sons' wives and with their sons' children. Maids in black dresses and white aprons pushed baby carriages. Young girls in groups of three and four giggled and gossiped. Young men in couples leaned over the bridge of the lake, exchanging opinions. There was a general air of prosperity gladly displaying itself in the sunshine.

Two or three yards after a portly German with a little boy holding each of his hands, while a third still younger roared ahead astride of his father's solid cane, there came two slim Japanese gentlemen, small and sallow, in their neatly cut coats and trousers. A knot of laughing mulatto girls followed arm in arm; they, too, seemed ill dressed in the accepted costume of civilization, especially when contrasted with half a dozen Italians who passed slowly by, looking about them with curious glances; the men in worn olive velvet coats and with gold rings in their ears, the women with bright colors in their skirts and with embroidery on their neckerchiefs. Where the footpath touched the drive, there stood a plain but plump Irish woman; she had a baby in her arms, and a little girl of scant three held fast to her patched calico dress; with her left hand she was proffering a basket containing apples, bananas, and grapes; two other children played about her skirts; and two more, a boy

and a girl, kept within sight of her—she, the girl, about ten years old, having a basket of her own filled with thin round brown cakes; and the boy, certainly not thirteen, holding out a wooden box packed with rolls of lozenges, in red and yellow and green papers. Now and again the mother or one of the children made a sale to a pedestrian on his way to the music. The younger children watched, with noisy glee, the light leaps of a gray squirrel bounding along over the grass behind the path and balancing himself with his horizontal tail.

The broad carriage drive was as crowded as any of the footpaths. Bicyclists in white sweaters and black stockings toiled along in groups of three and four, bent forward over the bars of their machines. Politicians . . . held in impatient trotters. Park omnibuses heavily laden with women and children drew up for an instant before the Terrace, and then went on again to skirt the lake. Old-fashioned and shabby landaus lumbered along with strangers from the hotels. Now and then came in sight a hansom cab with a couple framed in front of it, or a jolting dogcart, on the high seat of which a British-looking young man was driving tandem. Here and there were other private carriages—coups and phaetons for the most part, with once and again a four-in-hand coach rumbling heavily on the firmly packed road.—Brander Matthews, in "Vignettes of Manhattan" (1894).

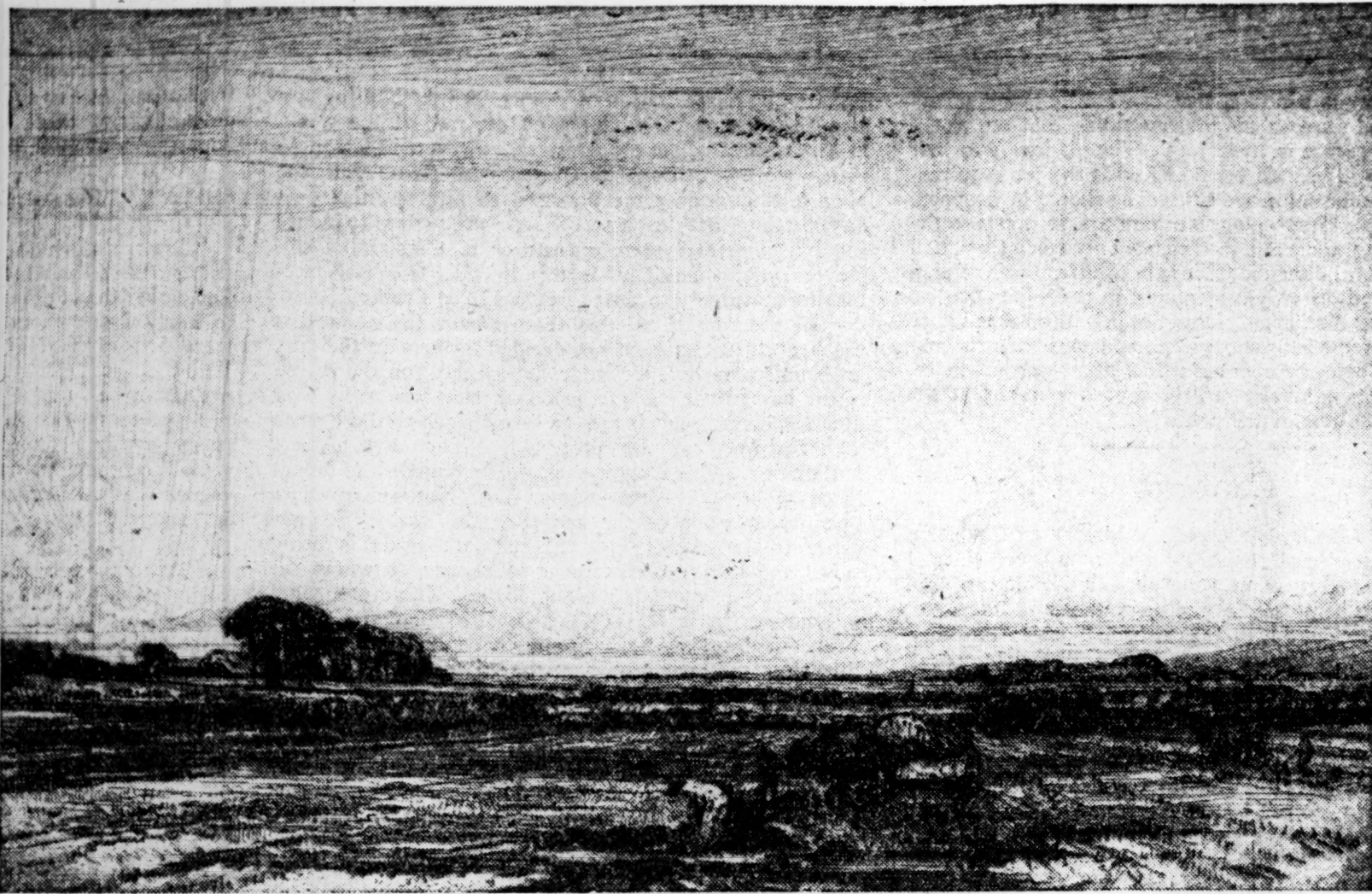
The Chequered Daffodil

If comparatively few persons have seen the blue native columbine, just as few perhaps have found, growing wild, that more enchanting flower, the snake's head, or fritillaria. Guinea flower and bastard narcissus and turkey-caps are some of its old English names, the last still in common use; but the name by which all educated persons now call it is also very old. Two centuries and a half ago a writer on plants spoke of it as "a certain strange flower which is called by some Fritillaria." Another very old name which I like best, is chequered daffodil. As a garden flower we know it, and we also know the wild flower bought in shops or sent as a gift from friends at a distance. In most cases the flowers I have seen were from the Christchurch Meadows at Oxford.

"I know what white, what purple fritillaries
The grassy harvest of the river-fields
Above by Ensham, down by Sandford,
yields."

says Matthew Arnold in his beautiful monody; the wonder is that it should yield so many. But to see the flower in its native river-fields is the main thing; in a vase on a table in a dim room it is no better than a blushing briar-rose or any other lovely wild-bloom removed from its proper surroundings.

Coming one May day to a small rustic village, I passed the schoolhouse just when the children were trooping back in the afternoon, and noticed that many of them were carrying bunches of fritillaries. They told me where they had got them. . . . My desire was to see the flower growing, so I went my way and returned another day to look for the favored spot. I found it a mile from the village, at a place where the lovely river divides into three or four, with long strips of greenest meadow-land between the currents, with ancient pollard willows growing on the banks. These were the biggest pollards I have ever seen, and were like huge rudely shaped pillars with brushwood and ivy for capitals. . . . I saw no chequered daffodils but it was a beautiful scene, a green, peaceful place, with but one blot on it—a dull, dark brown patch where ground had been recently plowed in the middle of the largest and freshest meadow in sight. A sudden storm of rain drove me to seek shelter at one of the old crumbling pollards, where, by cramming myself into the hollow trunk, I managed to keep dry. In half



"Landscape," from the etching by Malcolm Osborne

Why Do Men Love Landscape?

"In landscape subjects only," says a Chinese artist of the Sung period, "is there depth and distance." And he goes on to rank the painting of figures, birds, flowers, and insects, as secondary and belonging rather to artisan art. "Why do men love landscape?" asks Kuo Hsi in the eleventh century, in a celebrated essay. "In his very nature man loves to be in a garden with hills and streams, whose water makes exhilarating music as it ripples among the stones." And he, too, gives his reason for preferring landscape themes. "Landscape," he says, "is a big thing, and should be viewed from a distance in order to grasp the scheme of hill and stream; but figures are small matters, which can be seen close and taken in at a glance."

The constant feeling of affinity between man and nature is illustrated seven centuries earlier by a saying of Ku K'ai-chih. Speaking of the means that a portrait-painter should employ to indicate the inner nature and the circumstances of his sitter, he records that he painted a certain eminent man against a background of lofty peaks and deep ravines as kindred to his lofty spirit.—From "The Flight of the Dragon," by Laurence Binyon.

Thackeray's London

Who but thinks of Becky Sharp as he trudges down Curzon Street? Has Bryanston Square properly any reason for existence, except that the Hobson Newcombes dwell there? Are the chambers of Captain Costigan forgotten by the memory of any man, or those of Pen and George Warrington? But Pen took better rooms, not so lofty, when he scored that success with "Walter Lorraine." Where did Mr. Bowles, the hopeless admirer of the Fotheringay, dwell? Every one should know, but that question might puzzle some. Or where was the lair of the Mulligan? . . . It is unknown; the whole of the postal district known as W. is haunted by that tremendous shade. "I live there," says he, pointing down towards Uxbridge with the big stick he carries; so his abode is in that direction, at any rate. No more has been given to man to know.

Many minor reminiscences occur to the mind. In Pump Court we encounter the brisk little spectre of Mr. Frederick Minchin, and who can forget that his club was The Oxford and Cambridge, than which what better could he desire? Mr. Thackeray himself was a member of The Garrick, The Athenaeum, and The Reform, but the clubs of many of his characters, like the "bath" of Jeames Yellowplush, are "wrapped up in a misty." They are alluded to by fancy names, but the scholiast on Thackeray will probably be able to identify them. Is it not time, by the way, for that scholiast to give his labors to the public? Thackeray's world is passing. . . .

The meaning of the great writer's contemporary allusions may be lost, like those of Villon and Aristophanes. Such is the fate of comedy. Who knows, if we turn to Dickens; what the "common profane machine" was, or what were the steps of the dance known as the Fanteg (the spelling is dubious); or what the author meant by a "red-faced Nixon." Was it a nixie? Does the new professor of the English language and literature at Oxford hope to cast the light of Teutonic research on these and similar inquiries? Sam Weller found that oysters always went hand in hand with poverty. How this must astonish a generation which finds the oyster nearly as extinct as the ichthyosaurus! The "Book of Snobs" calls aloud for a commentator. Who is the nobleman holding his boots out of the hotel window—an act which the Snob very properly declined to classify as snobish? Who are the originals of Henry

Man's Real Circumstances

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO OBTAIN a veritable view of circumstances, what the word signifies, its origin, and so on, as explained in Christian Science, is not only to unchain men from many of the catchphrases and epigrams of the world's speech, but to supply in place of the discarded manacles of wrong meaning a comforting understanding of the word in the "new tongue." In this way divine Science brings to the world the universal language of Spirit, putting the "new wine" of true meaning into the "new bottles" of words purged of material significance.

The word circumstances is peculiarly adapted to convey the metaphysical import given to it in Christian Science. It is of Latin origin, based on the verb of that tongue, circumstare, circum, around, and stare, to stand, hence to stand around. Mrs. Eddy, in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 150-151), makes this statement: "Again, this Infinite Principle, with its universal manifestation, is all that really is or can be; hence God is our Shepherd. He guards, guides, feeds, and folds the sheep of His pasture; and their ears are attuned to His call." The student of this Science proves that Principle and its infinite idea is all there is. From this the fact is at once acknowledged that Infinite Mind, infinite consciousness, is the All-in-all that environs the true man, stands around him. Divine Mind is his perfect circumstances, his actual environment. Man is conscious only of God standing around him. He cannot be cognizant of anything else. In fact he is utterly unconscious of any other sort of circumstances, of any evil or wrong situation, for the simple reason that such discord has no existence.

How often is it said that a man is the victim of circumstances. But the only man that has entity is the likeness of Soul, and only from God is man the recipient of anything at all, as Mrs. Eddy declares so comfortably on pages 3 and 4 of "Unity of Good": "He has mercy upon us, and guides every event of our careers." Spirit unconditionally stands about man forever, and is the only place in which man can ever be. Therefore man needs no protection, but this knowledge imparted through Christian Science becomes the human being's absolute protection from such a suppositional belief as his being obliged at any time to be a victim of circumstances.

This right aspect of circumstances is finely illustrated in the ninety-first Psalm: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty," and in another verse, "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling." Man, knowing that infinite Mind envelops him, that consciousness is forever his surroundings, is perpetually confident that God is his habitation, that limitless Life is his refuge. So, the secret place of the most High, the shadow of the Almighty, which are simply synonyms for the one Mind, are man's circumstances. Thus, when it is said, as a much used statement declares, that one is to do the best he can under the circumstances, the meaning of this is that one is actually to do the best he can under the shadow of the Almighty. And, of course, infinite Mind or Soul, in which the divine likeness lives and moves and has his being, can do only infinite good. The best then that God's man can do under the circumstances is really nothing less than perfection. All the true activity of man, therefore, is absolutely faultless. His success, and all the success there can be in serving God, is unrestrained. His best under the circumstances is constant service, without a drawback, or lack of anything good.

Of course, in this seeming mortal sense of things, one must work out each event of his existence from the basis of what he actually knows, applying to each problem the truth about all things as he gains it in his advancing understanding. As Mrs. Eddy points out in "Miscellaneous Writings," on page 288: "Wisdom in human action begins with what is nearest right under the circumstances, and thence achieves the absolute." Mortals often believe that they are in places which the human mind calls discordant and disagreeable, whether in office or home, apartment house, or isolated palace. And in such positions it is felt sometimes that one must yield to circumstances. And it is true that one must indeed yield to circumstances. But the simple truth about such a juncture is that one must unqualifiedly recognize that all the circumstance man can yield to is Principle. God's man, His image, permanently and happily acknowledges that consciousness is all that is in supreme and exclusive control of him. Truth governs his every action, and his continual right activity. No evil has been eliminated from man made in God's likeness because whatever is false, discordant and disagreeable has no reality for him to know. In consequence, though an harassed mortal might be tempted by discouragement to say that he is in bad circumstances, he can declare, "If I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there," and can always dispel any belief of hell or any necessity of his remaining there by the incisive comprehension that the real man abides eternally in heaven-bestowing consciousness.

Another illusion which mortals hold because of their belief in suppositional evil, is that one is born in evil circumstances, from which it is impossible to escape, and along with this train of untrue thought about man go all the beliefs of heredity, poverty, lack of opportunity, et cetera. But how easily does Christian Science lift this suppositional burden, and reveal to suffering humanity the helpful fact that one can know here and now that his "yoke is easy" and his "burden is light." For the true and only man is the eternally unfolding expression of Mind, without birth or death experience, and without the suppositional conditions that seem to accompany such experience. He possesses endless entity, and so has perpetually right and good ancestry and circumstances—the divine consciousness that is man's entire source of being.

Arizona

The windmills, like great sunflowers of steel,
Lift themselves proudly over the straggling houses;
And at their feet the deep blue-green alfalfa
Cuts the desert like the stroke of a sword.

Yellow melon flowers
Crawl beneath the withered peach trees;
A date-palm throws its heavy fronds of steel
Against the metallic sky.

The houses, double-roofed for coolness,
Cover amid the manzanita scrub.
A man with jingling spurs
Walks heavily out of a vine-bowered doorway,
Mounts his pony, rides away.

The windmills stare at the sun.
The yellow earth cracks and blisters.
Everything is still.

In the afternoon
The wind takes dry waves of heat and tosses them,
Mingled with dust, up and down the streets,
Against the belfry with its green bells:

And, after sunset, when the sky
Becomes a green and orange fan,
The windmills, like great sunflowers on dried stalks,
Stare hard at the sun they cannot follow.

Turning, turning, forever turning
In the chill night-wind that sweeps over the valley,
With the shriek and the clank of the pumps groaning beneath them,
And the choking gurgle of tepid water.

—John Gould Fletcher.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Plumb Plan as Special Privilege

FEW industrial groupings that can be cited in modern times give a greater concentration of power than that possible through the control of the railroads. Militarism, in the waging of its wars, always seeks to get the railroads away from its opponents as a means of hastening victory; that is why battles have a way of being fought with some important railroad center as objective. And in much the same fashion, in any industrial war that may impend, obviously the side which gains control of the railroads will be in a position, if it is willing to press its power far enough, to dictate terms to those who oppose it. Previous to the European war, Capitalism may be said to have held the control of the railroads of the United States. Its use of power was modified, of course, by such regard for the public interest as tended to keep the public sufficiently well satisfied to accord a profitable measure of patronage, and by such regard for Labor as tended to keep the operating force adequate. Now, in the Plumb plan, Labor seeks to take over control of the transportation lines. It seems to be planning to eliminate Capital, so far as any power of direction is concerned. Like Capital, it appears to bid for public favor, at least sufficiently to insure the fullest measure of patronage. But that the actual directing control, as well as a considerable share of what may be classed as excess profit, is, under the Plumb plan, to revert to Labor in the persons of the railroad employees who shall compose the managing and operating forces, is the outstanding purpose.

As this newspaper has previously averred, there is no reason why such a proposal should not be carefully studied, rather than to be anywhere, for any cause, peremptorily ruled out of court; and that every new feature should be popularly understood and properly evaluated is of the utmost importance, in view of the outcome of the industrial conference at Washington and the possibility that the control of railroads may play an important part in whatever program Labor may now adopt for carrying out its purposes with respect to Capital. The railroad brotherhoods have offered the Plumb plan as their solution of the problem of railroad control. They are carrying on an active exposition of the plan before popular audiences. In the absence, so far as one can observe, of similar unanimity on the part of Capital with respect to a railroad program, and without equivalent effort at popular exposition, the importance of the Plumb plan increases with the insistence of its promoters. For that reason alone it deserves more public analysis than it has yet received from those who oppose it.

Glenn E. Plumb, the author of the plan that bears his name, is a speaker well qualified to make headway with popular audiences. He is using that ability tirelessly. He is not confining his excellent capacity for exposition to the details of the railroad plan now offered. He is broadly setting forth the views of Labor with respect to industrial development and organization, skillfully analyzing the activities and tendencies which underlie the present situation, getting down to railroads only as an important detail. What he is telling his hearers about the capitalization of the transportation lines of this country, and the manner in which that capitalization operates with respect to individuals, is without question being eagerly listened to. Students in the universities, men's clubs, and sociological classes in the churches, are greeting Mr. Plumb's utterances with an attention as earnest as that of the Labor unions, and his readiness to subject himself to persistent questioning counts not a little in the educative effect of his meetings. One feature of his plan, however, which seems likely to fail of complete appreciation by many of his hearers is the one providing that the railroad operatives, in addition to fair wages, shall collectively receive a special dividend based on whatever savings they may effect through efficiency in management and operation. There has been a disposition in some quarters to accept this dividend as of the same nature as profit-sharing. But the author of the plan is anxious that a distinction shall be drawn between so-called profits and the savings of efficiency. His proposal, he declares, does not deal with profits at all. That is to say, limiting the return on investment to the money actually placed at the service of the public eliminates profits on investment. A dividend goes to the operatives only in case they, through "increased efficiency, elimination of waste, application of improved methods, and economy in purchases and expenditures, reduce the cost of operation below" the operating cost of the previous financial period. The dividend for the operatives is to be half the amount saved; the other half is to go to the public.

Now while Mr. Plumb, in his addresses, makes much of the spur to efficient operation afforded by this arrangement, and urges it as favorable to the public through its tendency to prevent collusive increase of passenger and freight rates by the management and operatives, he has so far done little to satisfy those who object to the operatives' dividend as creating a special privilege for railroad employees. By such objectors it is urged that no bonus, in the form of the proposed dividend, should be necessary to induce the management and operatives, under this plan, to run the roads as efficiently and as economically as possible. It is conceded that they should receive adequate pay, but if the regular pay envelope is not to cover the best possible work, either the pay or the worker would appear to be unfair and dishonest. The conception that the daily or weekly wage merely compensates a man for being on the job, implying not efficiency and assiduity but mere effortless presence, is hardly the conception upon which American industry has been built up. The daily or weekly wage should, of course, be sufficient to compensate for the right kind of work, but that workers must be bribed if they are to

show efficiency is a notion that can hardly stand unless it be bolstered up with the understanding that the workers are to be secure in their jobs. The old idea was that a worker should be paid for doing what the job required, and that if he did not prove efficient he should be dropped. If now, in the Plumb plan, workers are to preserve the railroads from waste and inefficiency only when they shall be paid an extra dividend, it is safe to infer that the plan makes railroad operatives so secure in their jobs that no man need fear discharge. Does not this mean that Labor will take over the railroad system, and, secure in its control, enjoy, from the operation of a great public service, special benefits equivalent to those of ownership, at the expense of the rest of the public?

Canberra

ANYONE who has followed the history of Canberra, the proposed federal capital of Australia, ever since it officially received its name, some six and a half years ago, cannot fail to be struck by the vicissitudes of its career. Indeed, its checkered history goes back much farther than 1913, for it was twelve years before that date that it made its bow to the world as a great scheme without a name. "The seat of government," declares Section 125 of the Australian Constitution Act, signed by Queen Victoria on July 9, 1900, "shall be determined by Parliament, and shall be within territory which shall have been granted to or acquired by the Commonwealth, and shall be vested in and belong to the Commonwealth, and shall be in the State of New South Wales, and be distant not less than 100 miles from Sydney."

For several years after this pronouncement nothing was done about the matter save that members of Parliament would periodically make expeditions to various likely places to inspect sites. There was at the time no little criticism over the cost of these expeditions, but when, at last, the beautiful site in the district of Yass-Canberra was decided upon, Australia began to take a real interest in the scheme. This interest was heightened in 1911 when the Australian Government issued a memorandum inaugurating a world-wide competition for plans for the new federal capital. A year later, the first prize was won by an American architect, Mr. Walter B. Griffin of Chicago, and, a year later still, the foundation stone was laid by Lord Denman, the then Governor-General, amidst great rejoicing, whilst the new city was formally named Canberra by Lady Denman.

Since then, the sum of about £2,000,000 has been spent on Canberra, on roads, water supply, and laying out the land; but, apart from the Royal Military College, the Royal Naval College, and a few other public buildings, already established in federal territory, Canberra is still only a city on paper.

The onset of the war in 1914, of course, upset many calculations. With public expenditure going up by leaps and bounds, there was everywhere a very strong tendency to curtail all disbursements save those that were absolutely necessary. The work at Canberra was continued, but it partook much more of the nature of marking time than of pushing the project toward an early realization of Mr. Griffin's great scheme. Every now and again, some news item or statement would bring the plan once more into public notice, but interest in the matter seemed to hold its own with great difficulty, and, by 1917, an agitation was well under way to abandon the scheme, change the Constitution, and declare Sydney the federal capital. It was at about that time that Mr. W. A. Watt, then Federal Minister for Public Works, after visiting Canberra, made his famous remark: "It is a very pretty dream. But I don't know whether Australia can afford beautiful dreams during the critical financial period which is approaching."

As it was in 1917, so it is again today. There is a strong movement in favor of honoring section 125 of the Constitution to the extent of having the federal capital in New South Wales, and of transferring the capital to Sydney. On the other hand, there is another movement in favor of at once carrying out the full demand of the section, and transferring the capital to Canberra. Nearly half of the Senate and one-third of the House of Representatives have signed a petition to be presented to Mr. Hughes, urging upon him the necessity of taking this latter course. So the matter stands at the present time. All the world would undoubtedly delight to look on and see Canberra built, but the to be or not to be of it is preeminently a question for Australia alone to decide.

The Nottingham Lace Trade

AS A well-known British Labor leader recently pointed out, with characteristic incisiveness, there is more than one kind of profiteering. If, he said, the manufacturer or merchant who charges just as much for his goods as he finds he can wring out of the necessities of the public is a profiteer, the workman who adopts the policy of 'ca' canny, and so brings about under-production, with its consequent high prices, is also a profiteer. He might have added that the merchant or manufacturer who withdraws his goods from the home market in order to sell abroad at a greatly enhanced price should be included in the same category, at any rate in some cases.

Here, however, the qualification is necessary. Governments are still supposed to control, to a certain extent, imports and exports, and trade within these limits may be regarded as sufficiently justified. Nevertheless, a condition has developed in the great lace town of Nottingham, in England, which, if the charges now being made prove well founded, reveals a system of profiteering of a peculiarly objectionable type. It appears that a committee representative of the lace makers of France visited Nottingham recently, with the object of purchasing the necessary machinery for rehabilitating the lace-making industry in the districts of France devastated by the German advance. If this committee had designed to purchase new machinery, or machinery which was about to be replaced, or even machinery which was permanently idle, no exception could possibly have been taken to such transactions. All the world is eager to

assist in the rehabilitation of France, and the Nottingham lace operative is no whit behind the rest of the world in this respect. These operatives, however, insist, in so many words, through their representatives, that the French committee came prepared to buy machinery at any cost, and that the prices offered were such as to induce the Nottingham lace manufacturer to dismiss his employees and dismantle his factory in order to sell his lace-making machinery to the committee from France.

On the top of all this there comes the news that the French Government has decided to increase the duty on English machine-made lace by 15 per cent, the reason given being that, as the price of lace has risen very much in France, this is the only way in which the French manufacturer can be protected. Now the French authorities are, of course, perfectly entitled to adopt these policies. Nevertheless, the Nottingham lace operative reasons on the matter in this way: "To purchase this machinery the French lace trade is being subsidized by the Government of France, to whom the British Government is making loans. Therefore, what it amounts to is this: We are called upon to supply France with money for her to buy our machinery, thereby throwing our own people on the streets; whilst France still further safeguards her position by raising a tariff against us."

The lace operatives insist that this is not the way to solve the problem, and, certainly, if the facts are really as stated, and there seems to be no reason to suppose that they are not, the lace operatives of Nottingham will undoubtedly get a great many people to agree with them. Germany caused the damage, and, in common honesty, some attempt should be made to secure reparation from Germany. It is to be suspected that, if the attempt were made, it would be discovered that such reparation would not involve the dismantling of German lace manufacturing. Germany, during the war, was not nearly so desirous of destroying machinery in France and Belgium as she was of carrying it off to Germany. To put the matter in the mildest possible way, therefore, it would seem to be a more generous course for the French lace manufacturer to secure the return of his machinery from Germany than to supply his necessities by crippling the industry of a neighbor and ally.

Painting One's Own House

NOWADAYS, as things go, no mere house painter can hope to be classed as an artist by those who profess to know art. In fact, those who profess to know would, perhaps, on occasion, feel free to make use of "house painter" as a term of opprobrium, as hinting, for example, that some artist, in their humble opinion, had fallen short of his best work. Yet if an artist, as the lexicographer affirms, is actually one in whose practice imagination and taste preside over the execution, there must be, here and there, a house painter who is in effect an artist, and in whose hands the painting of houses becomes an art. This is not to say that such a one is necessarily a journeyman, practicing a craft for a daily wage, and vociferous of membership in a trades union as a means of insuring that his wage shall be adequate. No, the artist house painter, more likely, would be classed by the craftsman as an amateur, or a dauber, or perhaps, with fine irony, as an "artist"! More often than not such a painter is the owner of the house. Ownership gives him freer range. And although his work may have an economic value, at least in his own eyes, he feels, as a rule, that there is in it somewhat of art for art's sake.

Many a new owner in these days of changing ownerships, fired by the novelty of possession, as he strolls through the rooms of his newly acquired dwelling, finds stirring within him the impulse to paint. Never until then, perhaps, has he realized the full meaning of those countless advertisements in the newspapers and magazines setting forth the virtues of this or that line of house colors, or the enduring luster of this or that varnish. Thenceforth, however, he understands; thenceforth, no advertisement built upon the advice to "paint your own house" that does not find, in him, an appreciative response. He reads. He sends for the "literature" of paint. His color sense expands and blossoms like the rose. With the inward eye he sees room after room newly resplendent. To the satisfaction of ownership, he resolves, shall be added the joy of paint.

Well it is if, to such a man at such a time, comes a true friend who speaks the language of experience. No imagination is so vivid, no taste so nice, that in its fair business of presiding over the execution of a job of house painting it can render valueless the word of a friend who has "tried it himself." And, after all, such a friend can only enhance the joys of such a painter. For so, on the one hand, there is the relief of full and frank inquiry, in itself not unlike a confession, while on the other there is the satisfaction of unlimited exposition, reassurance, advice. The eager quest for fact, answered out of the amplitude of knowledge. Of course there are visitations back and forth. The novice must gather confidence from observing what the hand of experience hath wrought. The experienced one must apply his advice while execution is in the very process. Colors chosen must be mixed, when mixed must be laid on smoothly, and only he who makes the attempt can begin to know how many, many ways there are of laying paint on wrong and how certainly there is just one way of laying it on right. Like many other things, house painting seems easy until one tries it; then one learns to appraise the professional painter's skill.

Suppose, after all, there is at last triumph. No pleasure in walls, ceilings, and floors renovated by mere hired craftsmen, at so much per day, can ever equal the enduring joys of that renovation over which the proud owner may say, to all and sundry, in tones that belie a deprecating wave of the hand, "I did these myself." Like the gentlemen to see what the famous black hen did lay, neighbors come every day to witness the achievement. They speak words of praise, half enviously it seems. They ask questions. They go away to find, thereafter, in their turn, a new meaning in paint advertisements.

Such triumphs are enduring. For when all is done, and duly admired, there remains for the house-painter the opportunity of giving advice.

Notes and Comments

THE vine which belonged to the kings of France still exists at Fontainebleau and bears fruit. One day in September the administration of the Demeines, according to established custom, sold the grapes by award. There were 600 kilos of grapes, and the astonishing thing is that they sold for 525 francs! Yet the little common grapes to be bought on the Paris street barrows fetch from 20 to 25 sous the pound. Royal grapes grow cheap these days in France, it would seem. Those purchasers must have thought themselves fortunate; cheap and good is not a combination often to be met with in France nowadays.

THE appeal of Sinn Fein leaders to American sympathy on the ground that Irishmen made up an important fraction of the American forces in the Revolutionary War brings out an interesting answer from a man who admits that Irishmen were important in the winning of American independence, and then goes on to show that this gives the Sinn Feiners no good reason to expect sympathy from modern Americans. The early immigrants from Ireland who provided soldiers for the Revolution would themselves on this showing, have had very little sympathy with the Sinn Fein movement; they came from Ulster. "Between 1730 and 1770," so this contributor to the correspondence column of a New York paper quotes the historian, John Fiske, "I think it probable that at least half a million persons were transferred from Ulster to the American colonies, making not less than one-sixth part of our population at the time of the Revolution." Not until 1845, in fact, and seventy years too late to take part in the revolt of the colonies, does one find the beginning of an immigration from Ireland that could reasonably have been expected to be in sympathy with the modern Sinn Feiners.

MARSHAL JOFFRE, it appears, is so popular in his own little town of Rivesaltes that many houses claim the honor of having been the one in which he was born. The real house, however, is in the rue des Orangers, and is described as an old house with gray frontage of not very massive or attractive appearance. There is nothing at all to recommend the street except its name. Many visitors will be visiting Rivesaltes, and they will naturally ask to be shown Marshal Joffre's house. Forewarned is forearmed, otherwise they may be made to pay their respects at the wrong address.

A BIRD'S-EYE view of the roads in England during the first days of the great railway strike would certainly have been worth having, even at a cost. The conveyances which turned out on the roads with such remarkable speed were almost as varied in point of shape and date as they were numerous. The war period saw some odd-looking vehicles in London, but nothing like to the extent of the last few days of September. In fact, no more curious collection of wheels has been seen at any time trundling their way from town to country or from country to town. Of all the amusing spectacles possibly the quaintest was that of dozens of ministers cycling along the Welsh roads in top hats and frock coats to take up Sunday duty at a distance.

THE great English transportation strike brought back temporarily the age of the bicycle; at one point on the way into London an observer counted 630 cyclists in half an hour. Many of the "wheels," of course, were modern, for the bicycle has taken its matter-of-fact place in the life of many people who have neither horses nor motor cars; but many were ancient, and the watcher could readily picture the rider getting out his antiquated "jigger," as Englishmen sometimes call what Americans call a "bike," from dusty retirement. Many a rider was doubtless traveling on a machine which he had never expected to ride again, and congratulating himself that he had not forgotten how to manage it. Nor, for that matter, had he ever expected to remount his mechanical steed as a part of a congested cityward traffic which included every kind of vehicle used within twenty-five years.

THE spelling of Mangel-Wurzel is a question which appears capable of being settled in different ways. What is really interesting about the word is the fact that its name was altered from Runkelruben by the German people. At a time of famine, Runkelruben saved the people from starvation, and was for that reason given the new name of Mangel-Wurzel, literally "famine root." The plant stood the German in good stead during the latter days of the recent war, thus once more earning its sobriquet, by which it is known everywhere in England.

GREECE, as everybody knows, had her Homer; but few have known that Armenia had a Homer also. His name was Moses of Khorene, and Frederick Cornwallis Conybeare has been lecturing about him in the Lowell Institute Course in Boston, thus adding to popular knowledge of the traditions of Armenia hundreds of years before the Christian era. Like Homer, Moses of Khorene, who wrote in the seventh century, was held to be dealing altogether with tradition until archaeological discoveries revealed the fact that some of his personages were historic. Semiramis, the Queen who built the city of Van, much as Homer describes Dido building the city of Carthage, has been found in the records of the past; but the civilization of her day was overthrown by Cyrus and his successors, and the land became Armenia, and entered upon a period of about a thousand years when general illiteracy obtained among the population. Concerning this period practically no record survives. Not until the fourth century did the land, now influenced by Christianity, begin to find self-expression; so it is hardly strange that what Moses of Khorene wrote was long held to be wholly of his imagination.